

College of the Holy Cross

CrossWorks

Student Newspapers

College Archives

2-18-1972

Crusader, February 18, 1972

College of the Holy Cross

Follow this and additional works at: <https://crossworks.holycross.edu/crusader>



Part of the [Higher Education Commons](#), and the [Social History Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

College of the Holy Cross, "Crusader, February 18, 1972" (1972). *Student Newspapers*. 1506.
<https://crossworks.holycross.edu/crusader/1506>

This Newspaper is brought to you for free and open access by the College Archives at CrossWorks. It has been accepted for inclusion in Student Newspapers by an authorized administrator of CrossWorks.



The Crusader

Vol. XLIX, No. 4

College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Massachusetts

Friday, February 18, 1972

Housing lottery scheduled for late March, early April

By Kenneth L. Raisch

The annual housing lottery will take place in late March or early April. Official announcement of information regarding the lottery, its procedure, instructions, and the deposit required will be distributed through the P.O. boxes in the form of a "Housing Packet." That packet should come out sometime in mid-March, and should answer any questions concerning housing, but David Paruti, Chairman of the Housing Committee, outlined some of the aspects of the upcoming lottery.

The amount of money required as a room deposit (which is credited to next year's bill) has not yet been determined by the College financial office. Failure to pay that deposit by the deadline date could cause a student to lose his present room and forfeit his priority for available rooms.

In actuality there will be not one lottery but a series of lotteries on different levels, the intra-corridor, the intra-house and the big inter-house lottery. The last lottery, for example, is made up of 18 drawings of first, second and third round choices. Only a small number of participants go beyond their second choice. For example, last year every senior and junior that entered the inter-house

lottery received their first choice. With the introduction of co-eds into the housing situation, however things may be a little tighter this year than last.

The Housing Committee is preparing for 235 girls; if for some reason more decide to come to Holy Cross, a greater number of men will be thrown into the inter-house pool. Currently, some 135 students displaced from Mulledy will be added to the lottery. There is also the chance that the increasing trend of off-campus student residencies may be reversed in view of the attraction of girls on campus. These factors could swell the number of students involved in the inter-house lottery.

Single Rooms Omitted

There are a number of changes in this year's lottery in other respects as well. The single room option, for all practical purposes, has been eliminated. The closing of Fenwick East's nine single rooms, and the female occupation of four of Mulledy's six private rooms, leaves two rooms remaining, and they will probably not be available this year.

As in last year's housing situation, the Black Corridor will encompass as many rooms as needed on Healy III and IV.

Black women, however, will be housed in Mulledy and will have the option of living in a block.

In upcoming weeks the IHC will decide if requests by those wishing to stay in their freshman dorms, Carlin, Alumni, or Beaven, will be honored. Other groups, however, may apply to the Housing Committee, P.O. 2586 to live together as a group. Any written application from groups requesting a block of rooms in any dorm must include the signatures of all involved as well as a statement explaining the reasons why they merit this special consideration. The basis of block formation can range from common ethnic backgrounds to a common area of study. A few years ago, for example, Wheeler II was reserved in part by a group of French majors.

Quota System

As in last year's lottery, the upcoming one is designed to continue the theme of class integration of the hill dorms. Until 1968, when the Purple Key ran the lottery according to a drawing of the first letter of the last name, the houses were segregated on class basis. The problem incurred was that the dorms did not function as houses and maintained little continuity from year to year.

The present system, in the words of Dave Paruti, "prevents the house from becoming dominated by any one class." Presently, upper classes fill the hill dorms in nearly equal proportion. Upperclassmen have priority in the sense that they get first pick of the rooms open to them but they may not exceed their quota. If for some reason a class quota is not filled, the balance will be divided among the two other classes.

The intra-corridor lottery will take place first, and on the basis of a drawing run by the house councillors and supervised by members of the Housing Commission, students may move to different rooms on their present floor. The intra-house lottery will be run in the same manner for those wanting to move within their house. In both cases, the participants are guaranteed a spot on their corridor or in their house.

The final lottery is the inter-house drawing. That lottery involves nearly all freshmen (excluding Wheeler), displaced Mulledy students, and students simply wanting a change of dorms. In past years, once a roommate pair had selected a dorm they would then proceed to choose a room in the order of their drawing.

Again, more information will be available in the "Housing Packet" which will appear next month. The Housing Committee also is trying to schedule an Open-Mike program on WCHC in the future for any more questions that might arise.

Because of the shortened week and the coming of spring vacation, there will be no **Crusader** published next week.



David Halberstam

David Halberstam to speak on Thurs.

David Halberstam, at the age of 36, has become something of a legend in American journalism. Known primarily for his prize-winning reporting of the Vietnam War, Halberstam has distinguished himself as a writer as well. As one of the first journalists to sound pessimistic warnings about American intervention in Vietnam, he authored numerous books expounding on all facets of the war and the crucial effects it has had on American Society.

David Halberstam was born in New York City. He graduated from Harvard University in 1955, where he was managing editor of the CRIMSON. Avoiding the pull of cultural capital, Halberstam worked for a year on the West Point, Mississippi, "Daily Times-Leader," the smallest daily in the state. He went from there to the "Nashville Tennessean" where he spent four years as a reporter, contributing regularly to national magazines simultaneously. In 1960, Mr. Halberstam joined the Washington bureau of the New York Times.

In 1961 he was sent to the Congo by the Times where he became a war correspondent for the first time. His reports on the Katanga fighting won him his first nomination for the Pulitzer Prize. After covering the fighting in the Congo for fifteen months, the Times made him a correspondent in Vietnam in the fall of 1962. He spent a total of two years there. Perhaps more than any other reporter, his accounts of the war began the dissent against the war, casting doubts on what our forces were doing. He received the Pulitzer Prize in 1964 for the reporting in 1963 (along with several other awards) and his book, *The Making of a Quagmire*, was probably the first major book against the war.

After winning the award in 1964, Halberstam went to Poland for the Times and after a year, was expelled by the Communist regime for his hard-hitting stores

on the economic malaise there.

In 1967, Halberstam returned to Vietnam -- "a time of considerable euphoria" and wrote a long grinding piece saying in essence that the war was lost. The article

(Halbertsam Cont. on p. 2)

Kerry and Lowenstein featured at "Unregistered for Peace" rally

By Fred Contrada

On Thursday evening, February 10, a crowd of about 200 students assembled in Hogan Ballroom to hear John Kerry, Allard Lowenstein, and representatives for various Democratic factions speak in an "Unregistered for Peace" rally.

The rally, intended to stir up student participation in Democratic campaigning and to urge a large turnout of young voters at the polls, was sponsored by the offices of McCarthy, McGovern, Chisholm, Muskie, Hartke, McClosky, and Lindsay.

Kerry, spokesman for the Vietnam Veterans Against the War and a possible candidate for Congress in the up-coming elections, warned the assembly that, concerning the future of America, "the greatest of all dangers is futility." Describing the sense of despair that he sees growing in this country, Kerry stated: "Americans are going from a state of disillusion to a state of apathy without undergoing a state of activity."

Ways Of Change

The keynote speaker went on to claim that we have turned our backs on our true channels of change and urged involvement in the choosing and electing of the proper candidates as the most effective means of getting rid of the present administration.

Although he is expected to announce his candidacy for Congress in the near future, Kerry refused to make any definite statements at that time.

Joseph Duffey, a former candidate for US Senate in Connecticut, followed Kerry to the podium to speak in behalf of Sen. Edmund M. Muskie's hopes for the Democratic nomination. "Muskie is the only candidate who has drawn blood from the Nixon administration," Duffey stated, citing the Administration's violent reaction to a recent attack by Muskie on its war policies. The speaker concluded that Muskie would be the man who would be responsible for the defeat of Richard Nixon "in the right way and for the right reasons."

Speaking for Sen. George McGovern, Mr. Robert Rickles, one of the chief advocates for noise and air pollution control in New York City and an advisor to Mayor Lindsay, stressed that the American public must choose the only man who speaks the issues rather than mere rhetoric. Denouncing the dishonesty of the Nixon Administration, Rickles declared that with McGovern in office, "it would be a wonderful feeling to wake up in the morning, turn on the television set, and when the newscaster says, 'Today the President said...', know that you are hearing the truth."

Lowenstein Thunder

Perhaps the most fiery speech of the night was delivered by Allard Lowenstein, a former Congressman from New York and the leader of the "Dump Johnson" and "Dump Nixon" campaigns. The audience, which had decreased considerably after

Kerry, the main speaker, had left, was startled to attention when Lowenstein, pounding the podium with his fist, chided them because of their inactivity. Although he admitted that students had good reason to be apathetic after the continued disappointments of the Nixon Administration and of the political world in general, the former Congressman passionately stressed the need for involvement. "I don't care who you work for," he insisted, "as long as you get out there."

Edward Andrzejczyk of the Holy Cross chapter of the Young Democrats, also asked Bob Laroche, former head of the Holy Cross Students for McGovern, to speak for Sen. Eugene McCarthy. Laroche praised McCarthy for being "the only candidate to challenge the two parties instead of working within one of them." He concluded that this would force the Democratic platform to come out with some substantial points.

Crowd Disappears

The lengthy rally also featured John Scanlon, one of Lindsay's advisors, who represented the Mayor; Eric Poulos of the Socialist Workers Party, who spoke for Presidential candidate Linda Jenness; and a member of the Shirley Chisholm's office, James Pitts.

Less than half of the original audience remained to hear Pitts, the last speaker, support his candidate.

Political director to deliver speech

Kenneth Bode, an active advocate of reform within the Democratic Party, will speak in Hogan Ballroom on February 22. The Cross and Scroll Society will sponsor the 8 PM. lecture.

Bode has long been involved in politics, receiving his Ph.D. in Political Science at the University of North Carolina. He started his career as a professor of political science at the University of Michigan in 1965. Two years later he became the organizer for Eugene McCarthy's presidential campaign in three states, and was the floor manager for the McGovern delegation at the Democratic national convention in '68.

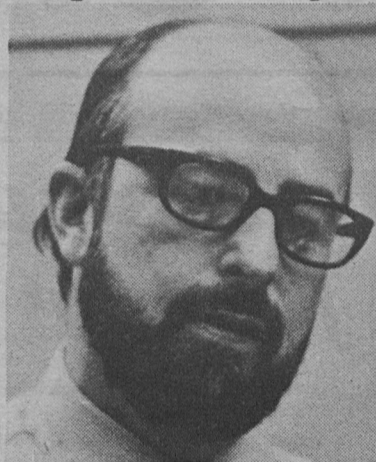
In '69 he became a director of research with the Commission on Party Structure and Delegate Selection (McGovern Commission), and worked during the following year as a legislative assistant to Senator George

McGovern. While in this position, he directed the office of the Congressional Committee for a Vote on the War, an organization established to coordinate legislative and citizen efforts on behalf of the McGovern-Hatfield Amendment.

Political reform director

At present, Bode is director of the Center for Political Reform, an independent organization committed to effective reform of the Democratic Party. The Center has established a working relationship with Democratic state party organizations and independent liberal Democrats in over 30 states, attempting to bring about maximum compliance with the letter and spirit of the McGovern-Fraser Commission guidelines. These guidelines were designed to allow every individual a full, meaningful and timely opportunity to participate in the process by which the President of the United States is nominated.

Emeritus recommended by Professional Standards



Dr. Edward Kennedy

By Mark Lioen

The Professional Standards Committee has decided to submit to the Board of Trustees a recommendation to establish the honorary titles of Professor Emeritus and Associate Professor Emeritus. This recommendation will be discussed at the Student-Faculty Assembly meeting on March 20.

Professor Edward F. Kennedy, Chairman of the Professional Standards Committee, said that this designation would "ordinarily" be awarded to those professors and associate professors who -- upon their retirement -- have been faculty members for at least 15 years.

Certain privileges would accompany the honorary Emeritus designation. Dr. Kennedy said that these privileges would include: "the right to receive, upon request, all school publications; the right to retain their eligibility to receive support from College research funds, and the right to use library facilities," but they would not have voting privileges at a department or faculty meeting." Dr. Kennedy went on to say that the privileges of an Emeritee may be granted to a tenured professor who has retired but has not served 15 years. The title, however, would not accompany these privileges in this case. The Emeritus designation is primarily for those professors and associate professors in recognition of their "long and faithful service."

Common Practice

Dr. Kennedy continued to say that it has become a common practice for colleges to establish something similar to the Emeritus rank. Then he spoke briefly about school policy and said that there are "a lot of aspects of school policy that haven't been put into writing or recognized. One is the honorary rank or declaration of Emeritus."

In 1970, the Emeritus proposal was submitted to the Board of Trustees but it was rejected. It was not approved because of two parts of the proposal that the Trustees disagreed with. These two elements of the proposal were: first voting rights for Emeritees in departmental or faculty decisions, and second the creation of Associate Professor Emeritus. In the current proposal, the former part was excluded but the latter portion was retained. The second part was retained because the faculty members provided evidence of institutions that granted Associate Professor Emeritus titles.

Student Judicial Board conscious of personalities

by Rick Harty, News Editor

The Student Judicial Board will undergo changes in both scope and policy in the upcoming year. Newly-elected chairman Thomas Hickey, '73, said that the Board has been in the process of change for the past two years, but that 1972 will see concrete developments.

Hickey, whose term runs from January to December, has been chairman of the house judicial boards in Wheeler and Lehy over the last two years.

The basic electoral process of the College judicial system will remain the same. Each house has its own judicial board composed of elected representatives from each corridor. These boards average about five members each, and elect a chairman from among their number. This "house chairman" not only handles the initial incident reports and calls board meetings, but represents his house on the Student Judicial Board. Members of the Student Board then elect a chairman to conduct their meetings.

Board Jurisdictions

The Student Judicial Board handles cases in which students on campus are involved in incidents outside their own house or with members of another house. The Board has the power to impose any sanction up to the expelling of a student. Any incident that affects or involves the College community in general is handled by the College Judicial Board, which is composed of six faculty members and three students. A defendant or plaintiff before either board has the right to appeal his case all the way up to the President of the College.

According to Hickey, the Student Judicial Board is a "personal board since it deals not only with facts, but with students and student personalities." He said that the Board has always been involved with students, but tended in the past to rely merely on precedence for its decisions. Most sanctions imposed were of a punitive nature. Two students involved in a bar fight, Hickey pointed out, were put on disciplinary probation and the Board ended its role in the case with that decision.

Positive Sanctions

This year, however, the Board plans to combine punitive



Tom Hickey

measures with what Hickey calls "positive sanctions." He said, "We want to help the student mature and understand what his actions involve." Hickey pointed out that a recent Board decision made use of such positive measures. A drunken student assaulted a security officer, provoking him to a point where he used Mace to calm the attacker.

This student was put on disciplinary probation, but the Board went one step further. Hickey said that since the student "didn't realize what he had done," the Board felt it necessary that he acquaint himself with the function of the Security force, so he has been working closely with the campus police on Friday nights for the past three weeks.

Hickey said that in making such positive decisions the Board would use its discretion to "determine what would be helpful to each individual student, working with him on a personal level." He added that the positive sanctions would be efforts to help the student come to a better realization of what he did, to help him think about the relation of his actions to himself and to the community.

In special cases, the Board may have to resort to precedence, but it must also deal with the individual involved. Hickey said that decisions handed down on cases of theft ranged from probation to suspension of the student. It was the facts and personalities involved in each of the cases that spelled out the differences in measures taken. He added that in some cases, all things considered, only negative measures could be taken.

Personal Letters

Under a new policy this year the Student Judicial Board will make its hearings report and sanctions public. Formerly, Hickey said, the Board was virtually closed off from the community. The College Judicial Board changed its communication policy in the Fall when it started making its decisions public, but the Student Board will "go into it more deeply."

Personal letters will be sent out to every student after each case is heard, and without mentioning specific names, places or times, will describe the incident, the testimony, and the reasoning behind the subsequent sanction from the Board. Hickey said "Board members are elected representatives of the community and should make their constituents aware of what they're doing."

He added that the letters would also serve to remind the student body "that our job on campus is to improve the atmosphere of the community. I'm a great believer in the fact that some discussion and details are better than grapevine rumors, and that some explanation behind our reasoning will help students see how we function as a Student Judicial Board." Hickey added that the letters will not set precedent for future cases, since the Board will deal with each incident individually and personally.

A New Direction

In another development, the Dean of Men's office will face a diminished role toward the Board. According to Hickey, that office has long been active in the Board's functioning, but recently acknowledged that "students should be judged by their peers in a student context." This year the office will merely receive and file incident reports, and contact Board members. The Dean of Men also has the responsibility of enforcing sanctions of the Board.

Hickey feels that the changes within the Student Judicial Board will give it a "new direction" and create a "better understanding between the Board and the campus. He said, "We are only students and we look on cases as students in the same situation as the defendants, this is where we differ from a civil court."

Breasted sponsored by Co-ed Committee

By Charles Houston

The Co-ed Committee of the IHC is now in the midst of preparing Holy Cross for the arrival of women, in conjunction with many other committees, including the Student Personnel Policies Committee.

The Co-ed Committee, which has nine student members appointed by the IHC and faculty advisor, Edward Roginski of the English Department, is headed by sophomore Bill Savage of Wheeler. Savage feels that the outstanding purpose of his committee is to find out what structural and attitudinal changes have to be made in preparation for the girls.

One of the projects which the committee is now working on is a questionnaire being passed out to every student organization. The purpose of the questionnaire is to find out from each organization what adaptations or outright changes will have to be made in each respective group.

One of the things that the committee is considering is freshman orientation for next year. Needless to say, the orientation program of this year will have to be changed drastically to accommodate the incoming women.

Members of the co-ed committee and other representatives of the faculty and administration will be making "visitations" to other schools, such as Assumption College, to talk to students and faculty members to discuss their co-ed programs.

One point that Savage made was that students should be aware that Holy Cross is accepting female transfer students; in fact, Admissions director James Halpin is trying to increase transfer applications from females.

Generally, says Savage, "the co-ed committee is supposed to deal with co-ed problems from a student point of view." The committee is also arranging for a series of female speakers to talk on co-education. The first speaker will be Barbara Breasted from Wellesley College. Miss Breasted is a faculty member at Wellesley who took part in the co-education experiment there last semester. In that venture, 30 males attended all classes and activities for a week. The College decided, however, not to go co-ed.

All students are invited to a panel discussion with several Wellesley girls after Miss Breasted's lecture.

(Halberstam Cont. from p. 1)

came out a month before the Tet offensive.

Recently he wrote a novel set in Vietnam (*One Very Hot Day*) which was a Literary Guild Selection and also completed a short biography of Ho Chi Minh, entitled *Ho* to be published this spring by Random House.

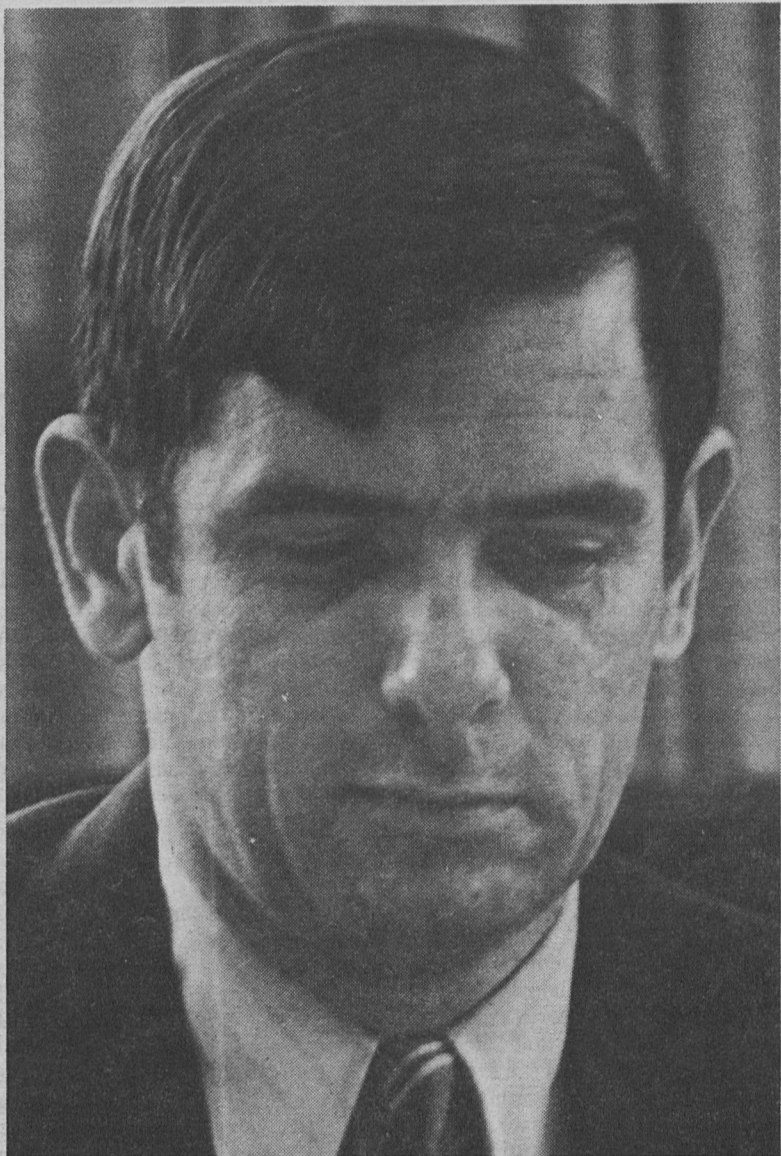
After returning from overseas, Mr. Halberstam became a contributing editor to HARPER'S Magazine where he probed many of the important issues and personalities of our day -- he has written about the experience of being expelled as a Western correspondent from an Iron Curtain country, the deepening U.S. involvement in Vietnam, Martin Luther King, J. K. Galbraith, McCarthy and the American Left, Claude Kirk of Florida, Bobby Kennedy, Mayor Daley, Al Lowenstein and the Dump Johnson Movement of 1968. Much of his impressions on the vast changes in American Life are included in his book, *The Unfinished Odyssey of Robert Kennedy*.

Aside from winning the Pulitzer Prize in the spring of 1964 for his coverage of the Vietnam War, Mr. Halberstam was one of the recipients of the first Louis M. Lyons Award given by the Nieman Fellows of Harvard University. He has also been given the George Polk Memorial Award for foreign reporting and in 1962, he received the Page One Award from the American Newspaper Guild for his reporting from the Congo. In 1970, *Playboy* awarded him for the best non-fiction writing in the magazine for, "The Americanization of Vietnam."

Aside from writing, Halberstam continues to cover American politics regularly and will cover the 1972 campaign for HARPER'S Magazine.

David Halberstam will speak at 8:00 p.m. in the Hogan Ballroom on Monday, February 14th. His lecture is sponsored by the Cross & Scroll Society.

Halpin speaks on admissions applications for class of 1976



James Halpin, admissions director

by John Kelly
Ass't News Editor

Mr. James R. Halpin, director of admissions at Holy Cross, spoke before a crowd of approximately twenty students at Mulledy Wednesday night on "What we can expect about the class of 1976."

Although the final statistics have yet to be tallied, Halpin was able to give an indication of a class profile for the class that enters next September. This year the admissions office received about 3000 applications, a 37 per cent increase over last year's 2200 applications. Though the increase can be attributed to the school's co-ed decision, applications for men have also increased by about 5 per cent. In contrast, last year Holy Cross' male applicants dropped about 12 per cent.

Consequently, the competition for places in next year's class will be extremely intense. This can easily be seen from a comparison of the application statistics from the class of 1975 and the expected figures from the class of 1976. Last year, 2200 students submitted applications, 1400 were accepted, and 629 were enrolled. In comparison, Halpin expects to accept only 35 per cent of all applicants this year -- a 30 per cent decrease from last year. Thus, about 600 students who would have been accepted for the class of 1975 will receive a rejection slip this year.

Female trends determined

Halpin admitted that he doesn't have a "game plan" for this year's applicants, and he hopes that it won't turn into the admissions disaster of three years ago. That year Halpin and his staff overestimated the potential acceptance number and ended up with a class of 780 students. In order to circumvent this problem, Halpin has conducted a poll among twelve other colleges that have recently gone co-ed to determine trends among women applicants.

Halpin also elaborated briefly on the admissions technique used by Holy Cross. Starting in mid-January each application is read and assigned a preliminary rating

of "A, B, or C." "A" ratings are given to those applications that are clearly the strongest among the pool. "B" ratings are assigned to applications that are subject to review while "C" applications fall into the reject category. Although the admissions staff is only ¾ the way through these preliminary readings, Halpin anticipates that ¾ of the girls and ¼ of the male applicants for the class of 1976 will fall into the "A" category.

This, however, presents a peculiar set of problems for the admissions staff. Since about 400 of the women students will fall into the "A" category and only 375 will be accepted, some outstanding women students will be rejected for next year's class. Similarly, about 500 male applicants will fall into the "A" category and 800 will be accepted. Nevertheless, Halpin voiced the uncertainty of the admissions officer: "We never know what to expect."

HC Mostly Female?

If this trend continues, Holy Cross could become a predominately women's college. A bill has recently been introduced to the Massachusetts State House that would bar any quota system on women students who apply to co-ed colleges. If the bill were effective this year, next year's class could be nearly 2-3 female.

Halpin commented briefly on the variety of applications that he has received this year. Among the women applicants there are 2 brown belt karate champions, 2 state baton twirling champions, 2 Miss Fire Preventions, and a state Miss High School winner. The most challenging application concerned one woman applicant who listed as one of her extracurriculars, "canuckling 11, 12."

No co-ed figures

Halpin was unable to give any figures on the academic profile of next year's class. Generally speaking, the College does not stress SAT scores among its applicants but places strong emphasis on an applicant's high school transcript. "An increase in SAT scores," Halpin explained,

"does not increase academic performance." Also, Halpin expects next year's male applicants to resemble previous year's applicants with respect to SAT scores, and represented high schools. Nevertheless, it will be a more diversified class than in recent years.

Holy Cross is also now actively encouraging transfer students and plans to enroll 70 next fall. Since the deadline for transfer application is June 1, Halpin was unable to give any admissions figures. Last year, 25 applicants were accepted from a pool of 50 transfer applications. The admissions director urged Holy Cross students to "spread the word" that Holy Cross now accepts transfer students and is particularly looking for women transfer applicants.

Women foresee challenge

Most of the women applicants are concerned over how they will be accepted at Holy Cross. In fact, in his interviews Halpin has noted a bit of reluctance among women students to come into the new situation. He urged a "College effort" among the student body to sincerely welcome the women students next fall. Still, most of the women students look forward to the "challenge of being pioneers" next September.

Most women students seem to be geared toward a preparation for later graduate work. In addition, the modern languages department will receive a boost in the arm from a large number of women students who have designated languages as their tentative major.

Among cross-applications, Holy Cross seems to be "bumping heads" with Colby, Middlebury, Bowdoin, B.C., and Fairfield. However, common applications with B.C. have dropped considerably from prior years. Also, women applicants are generally applying to other co-ed schools rather than Women's Colleges.

Halpin does not see other characteristics of the College student body to change in next year's class. The geographical distribution will be about the same (Halpin Cont. on p. 10)

Epidemic aftermath

AMA publishes hepatitis causes

By Robert Fitzpatrick

The February 7 issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* contains an article by a group of doctors who have tracked down the causes which led up to the epidemic of infectious hepatitis suffered by the Holy Cross football team in the fall of 1969. 90 of the 97 players on the team contracted the disease, causing the school to cancel its remaining 8 games.

The basic source of the hepatitis problem was the defective drinking water system on the practice field. The varsity practice field is situated at the highest point on the campus. The city water line, which services the field, ends at a drinking faucet in the equipment house. The drinking water line had 6 underground faucets which were used to irrigate the practice field. A team of investigators were suspicious of the plumbing system so they placed some dye into the water line. Through this procedure it became obvious that the surface water siphoned back into the water line due to either negative pressure or a vacuum.

Virulent Excretion

The second event which the doctors found leading up to the epidemic was an outbreak of hepatitis contracted by 4 children and an adult who were living in a condemned house next to the practice field. The doctors discovered that during a heat spell in August the 4 children would go over to the practice field and play among the faucets, excreting the infectious virus in the process.

The final event leading to the discovery was a two alarm fire on the morning of August 29 not far from the college. The fire had created a demand for an amount of water large enough to cause negative pressure at the practice field and siphoned the contaminated water back into the drinking line. The doctors report that several hours after the fire the football players drank from the fountain containing the resiphoned, contaminated surface water.

Water Contaminated

Dr. Leonard J. Morse, the senior investigator, stated that the one basic factor responsible for the imperfection in the water supply was the cross connection of contaminated surface water into the drinking water line. Dr. Morse said, "The most important thing we learned is that faucets should not be put underground because they can lead to contamination and disease outbreaks." Above ground faucets have since been installed.

The doctors who wrote the article in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* said the outbreak and the study of the epidemic at Holy Cross provided them with a vast increase in knowledge concerning hepatitis and the ways in which it can be contracted and prevented. The doctors report that "infectious hepatitis is the only viral disease known to be transmitted by drinking water, but such events occur infrequently." The doctors go on to say that the Holy Cross epidemic exemplifies "the potential magnitude of water-borne viral hepatitis."

Obituary

Lieutenant (j.g.) John M. O'Sullivan, U.S. Navy, Class of 1970 was a pilot in a Navy twin-engine C1-A aircraft that disappeared January 17, 1972 in a snowstorm near Mount Etna, Catania, Sicily. Lieutenant (j.g.) John M. O'Sullivan was officially declared dead on January 26. Those individuals who knew John and desire to express their sympathy to his parents may use the address below:

Mr. & Mrs. John M. O'Sullivan, c/o W.K. Schuster, 6402 Virginia Hills Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia 22310.

New low coach fare

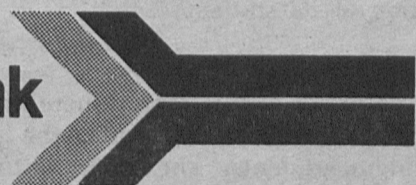
WORCESTER- NEW YORK

\$9.90

"Why go any other way?"

We're making the trains worth traveling again.

Amtrak



Tickets should be purchased before boarding the train.

The Crusader

Established in 1925
Published Fridays during the academic year

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF — WILLIAM F. DOUGHERTY '73
MANAGING EDITOR — DAVID J. KEEGAN '73
NEWS EDITOR — RICHARD M. HARTY '73

Features-Spencer Hayman '74
Sports-James Clarkin '73
Photography-James Baum '72

Layout-Alfred Blicher '73
Business-Harry Murray '73
Copy-Joseph Diamond '72

THE CRUSADER. College of the Holy Cross, P.O. Box 32-A, Worcester, Massachusetts 01610. Telephone (617) 793-2667-2668-2669. Offices in Henry M. Hogan Campus Center 505-506. Second class postage paid at Worcester, Massachusetts. Represented for National advertising by National Educational Advertising Services, 360 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York 10017. Subscriptions \$4.00 yearly.

The opinions expressed in this paper are not necessarily those of the College.

updating the campus

This year, Holy Cross will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of Carlin House. The newest of the "freshmen" dorms, Carlin will have housed students since 1922. Alumni has the dubious distinction of being the oldest dormitory on campus, having been opened in 1904. Beaven was constructed ten years later. Fenwick and O'Kane are so old that they are beyond the point of discussion.

Within the walls of these 19th century facilities the college attempts to instill the skills and knowledge needed for life in the 21st century in the minds of its students. The unlit bathrooms of Carlin, the leaky radiators of Alumni, the small cubbyhole offices of Fenwick, all these demand renovation or new construction.

In December of 1968 the Committee on College Goals, a group composed of faculty members from each department, recommended several objectives concerning housing and academic spaces. It asked for the construction of two new dormitory facilities within the next ten years and an overall doubling of the present dormitory space in the next twenty-five years. The Committee pointed out that the cost of the necessary renovations might approach the cost of new construction. Considering the small amount of space per student in the present housing facilities, the poor physical condition of the overall plant, and the barracks-like floor plan which presently exists, new dormitory construction is mandatory.

How is this possible in our present financial situation? Boston College is about to begin construction of new 800-bed housing facilities at the relatively low projected cost of \$6,000 per bed. This project is being financed by self-amortization (mortgaging oneself) over a thirty year period. Might this not also be possible for Holy Cross?

The Committee on College Goals also recommended improvements in academic spaces, specifically renovations in Fenwick and very extensive renovations in lower Carlin and Alumni.

The centralization of academic departments, providing modern classrooms close by a nucleus of adequate departmental offices and a departmental common room is another goal. The expanding size of most departments is placing office space at a premium, so that some professors are sharing offices and others are physically separated from their departmental headquarters. Classrooms are far from modern and deficiencies in acoustics, ventilation and lighting are evident throughout Fenwick, Carlin and Alumni. What is needed here is not merely renovation, which is a short-range measure, but full scale reconstruction of both departmental office spaces and classrooms.

The college must realize that it exists for the education of its students. Once it comes to this realization it must stand up and make a commitment to the quality education of its students.

Two of the ways this commitment may be met is in the school's academic facilities and in the living conditions of its resident students. The 19th century physical plant must be brought up to par with the 21st century education that this school wishes to provide.

*The ultimate harmony of man with his fellow man,
with nature, and with God is a long struggle against all the
barriers of hostility, misunderstanding and self-assertion
that separate us.*

— Carroll T. Dozier '32

Bishop of Memphis

Letters

attempt to balance

Two weeks ago, an editorial in the *Crusader* examined the origin and effects of the black corridor at Holy Cross. Although this editorial had its faults (mostly semantic), it did possess the overriding virtues of objectively reporting the corridor's beginnings, of evaluating the corridor's effects on the campus as a whole, and of discussing its long-term effects on black students here. After considering all of the elements involved, this article suggested that all black students at Holy Cross be required to spend one year living on a corridor other than the black one.

The reaction to this rather moderate proposal was astonishing. The next issue of the *Crusader* contained an impassioned rebuttal by the Black Students' Union, two vicious little diatribes from the RSU, and a "restatement" by the editorial board of the *Crusader*. In contrast to the attempted objectivity of the previous week, all of these pieces stressed the best points of the case for a black corridor, advanced some rather dubious propositions in its support, and totally ignored the very serious problems which the black corridor presents. Some attempt to balance this record is clearly necessary.

The rationale advanced by the BSU brings out five major arguments in favor of a black corridor. First, most black students come from cultural and educational backgrounds vastly dissimilar from those of most white students. On an integrated corridor, these differences result in anxiety and feelings of inferiority on the part of the black student. The black corridor eliminates this tension, and, presumably, enables the black student to develop more fully as a person. This argument is perhaps the strongest to be found to justify a black corridor. One would think, however, that after a year or two, buffered from the initial shock of life in a predominantly white college, that the black student would have had an opportunity to adjust slowly to the rest of the student body. He would then possess the necessary spiritual and emotional resources to live successfully in a more heterogeneous atmosphere.

The second point is the intellectual counterpart of the first. By being placed in a black environment, the black student is able to come to a fuller understanding of the position of the black man in America, and of the nature of racism. In contrast to the first point, this contention lacks substance. A black student does not have to live on a black corridor to know what his situation is; he can judge from his own experience. Contrary to the position of the BSU, a student's intellectual awareness is much more likely to grow in a diversified, open environment than in a closed community which sees itself as persecuted.

A third argument used to defend the black corridor is that it promotes a sense of black unity. This enables black students to more easily organize socially and culturally. These are desirable goals, but black unity, social functions, and cultural activities are more properly the realm of the Black Students' Union than of the housing committee. This particular argument thus carries no great weight in the case for a black corridor.

The fourth contention of the BSU is that the racial problems in this country and on this campus are so complex that housing arrangements can have no possible effect in mitigating them. This particular assertion is patently false. While racial problems are complex, housing policies do play a very significant role in determining the racial situation at Holy Cross. The physical location of one's room is unimportant -- but in terms of the other people living on the corridor, housing assumes a crucial importance. First-hand knowledge of another individual -- friendship with another person -- is the only method for breaking down the prejudice which is directed against a group. This sort of personal contact on the individual level between black and white students is precisely what the black corridor prevents. The fleeting contact which one may enjoy in a class or across a table can not begin to substitute for that which comes from living with a person. The segregation of blacks into one small group has worsened prejudice by allowing both blacks and whites to view each other as members of alien groups, instead of as individuals. This is the most dangerous consequence of the black corridor.

The fifth, and final, basis for justifying the black corridor is that residence there is optional; any black student is free to live there or not. This point is debatable -- black students who choose not to live on the black corridor seem to suffer various problems as a result. More significantly, however, this "freedom" is not a reason for having a black corridor; it is merely a condition to be met if a black corridor already exists.

In addition to these five points, there are three aspects of the black corridor which its apologists fail to consider. The first of these is that each man must ultimately work out his own life. He must possess within himself the strength and resources with which to meet his problems. The black corridor denies the black student the opportunity to stand up by himself while still in a relatively sheltered environment. The result is that after four years here, when he must leave, the black student may lack the necessary internal resources to succeed by himself.

The second point is that America is predominantly a white country. One result of this fact is

that blacks cannot easily avoid contact or work with whites. If the black student has been permitted to shelter himself, to cut himself off from one of the main sources of interracial contact while still in college, this ultimate adaptation will be much more difficult for everyone concerned.

The final element to be considered is the effect of the black corridor on the student body as a whole. There can be little doubt that this effect has been negative; the black corridor has been a source of resentment and ill-will for many students. Intramurals have been turned into racial contests; dinner at Kimball has become a racial affair. Denying these developments will not make them disappear. Minimizing them will not make them any less serious. Ultimately, ironically, the ones who will suffer most from them will be the blacks themselves.

On balance then, the case against a black corridor is very strong. The only serious argument in its favor is that it gives the black students a sense of unity and confidence which would be impaired if the black students were scattered throughout the campus. These objectives could be well served, without all the attendant problems, if blacks had the option of living on a black corridor for one or two of their four years. The black corridor as presently constituted, however, serves the best interests of neither the blacks nor the rest of the student body. Segregation is the easy way "out" of the racial problem -- but it will never solve that problem.

Now that the issue has been examined, a brief look at the editorial behavior of the *Crusader* is in order. The only concrete suggestion made in the first editorial was that black students should not live on the black corridor for one year out of their four here. Since this suggestion was not repudiated, the second editorial is not, technically, a retraction. However, in the space of one week, the black corridor has changed from a "ghetto" that would roll Bishop Healy over in his grave to an "inherent good."

This rather extraordinary aboutface seems to have been due to pressure from certain elements in the college. One is left with the impression that the editorial board is composed of either fools or cowards: the former if they failed to realize the consequences of questioning the black corridor, the latter if they were incapable of standing up to these consequences when they materialized. Lest we be treated to a repeat of this disgraceful performance, perhaps the editorial board should confine itself in the future to such controversial topics as "The Value of Photography in College Newspapers" or "Why Students Become Alumni."

Robert A. Gasser, Jr.

counterpoint

By Dr. Roland E. Dufault

The lengthy discussions in the past issue of *The Crusader* concerning the Black Corridor neglected any mention of a vital and politically relevant fact. Segregation by race under official governmental auspices has been illegal for years. Moreover, public policy no longer passively accepts the results of private segregation; restrictive racial covenants in real estate deeds are unconstitutional, and landlords renting more than three units of contiguous housing cannot discriminate on the basis of race.

The Richmond school desegregation decision is only the most recent in a long line of similar decisions by courts demonstrating that public policy in America no longer will tolerate officially a system of racial classification where public funds are involved.

Fr. Brooks repeatedly has stated that private education needs public support in order to survive. With any such aim must go stipulations. It is my understanding, perhaps mistaken, that the Hogan Campus Center was constructed in part with federal funds, and for that reason its facilities cannot be used for classroom activities. If true, I find this a distinction without a difference, in view of the College's assertions that there are legitimate educational values to be found and accredited, outside of the classroom; the projects of the Center for Experimental Studies are a case in point. It would be difficult to maintain that the activities in the Hogan Campus Center are not central to the overall academic purposes of the College. To the extent they are, public funds are used to support the academic program of the College, and the College Administration has recently established offices of the College Chaplaincy in that building, thereby indirectly using public funds for sectarian purposes.

In similar manner, the College's operating budget supports, in whole or part, the maintenance of the Black Corridor. I doubt that any attorney could defend the use of public funds, however indirectly obtained by a private association, to maintain a system of racial classification. Even if no federal or state money were to go directly to Black students as Blacks, given the precarious budget situation of this school, any receipts from whatever source have a definable impact upon the College operating budget. Fr. Brooks himself, in the same issue of this paper, stated that a decline in receipts of more than \$100,000 could reasonably be traced to a decline in student enrollment (and consequent tuition payments) during the past term.

My point is that Holy Cross cannot any longer regard itself as a totally private association free to classify students by race, or be implicated in or be a passive accessory to voluntary patterns of racial discrimination and segregation. In some way, direct or indirect, Holy Cross is effectively in receipt of monies from federal and state authorities, and also has a definable effect upon the tax base of this city. No appeal to admittedly despicable racial discrimination in the past or present can justify the persistence of a racial classification system at Holy Cross. The evil of officially sanctioned racial segregation has only one legally and morally acceptable solution; its complete and immediate elimination. If white students find it impossible to live in an integrated situation on this campus, they should be asked to leave; the same should be asked of Black students.

Years ago, Mr. Justice Harlan, as the only dissenter in the Plessy decision which upheld officially sanctioned racial segregation of public facilities, said the following:

In respect of civil rights, common to all citizens, the Constitution of the United States does not, I think, permit any public authority to know the race of those entitled to be protected in the enjoyment of such rights... Our Constitution is color-blind, and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens.

To the extent that Holy Cross depends upon government support for its survival, to that same extent is it clothed with the public interest. The magnitude and source of that public aid is immaterial to the principle that public money cannot be used as a device to support racial discrimination. The right of American citizens to freely associate with whomever they please is not at issue. The presence of the Black Corridor at this college poses a basic dilemma to the entire community; can Holy Cross condemn public and private acts of racial discrimination among other segments of the American public while accepting and requesting that the same American public, through tax revenues, support the College and its own acquiescence in racial segregation on the campus?

I think not. I think that Mr. Justice Harlan's position has been vindicated by time and by numerous acts of federal and state authorities. Holy Cross is not a sanctuary from civil law; it exists under authority of that law, and expects the equal protection of that law. Any activities undertaken by this College in which race is a classification by which resources are allocated amongst students in a *prima facie* violation of Harlan's dictum, and could be construed as a violation of statute as well. If Fr. Brooks' statements regarding the need for public support of private education are valid, then it is only a matter of time before the financial situation in private education reaches the point where only support through public funds can save such education. At that point public authorities must place stipulations on the use of public funds.

On the latter point, recent Court decisions point the way. The use of state funds to pay the salaries of teachers in sectarian primary and secondary schools in Pennsylvania and Rhode Island, even though the courses taught were non-sectarian, has been declared unconstitutional. Holy Cross may well be on shaky constitutional grounds if it seeks to retain its religious affiliation, permit a system of racial segregation to exist on campus, and still seek public funds.

Citizens in their private capacities may use any system of discrimination, even racial, in the choice of those with whom they wish to associate. Citizens in their public capacities may no longer claim the protection of law in such discriminatory practices. Holy Cross, if not immediately, then eventually, must face the fact that its continued existence is tied to the willingness of the American public to supply some degree of financial support, however indirect that aid may be. Persistence of racial classification systems and housing patterns on this campus, which already is the indirect beneficiary of public support, is abhorrent to American public policy and to public law. Regardless of the motives of those concerned, the act of racial segregation in and of itself is unacceptable when the public is

involved in the material support of that practice.

Moreover, the very reasoning which has led the Courts to disallow public support for private elementary and secondary schools lays the basis for rejection of racial classification on any campus or in any private association, such as in the celebrated Elks club case of the past month, where that campus or association operates under color of the law and with public support, direct or indirect. The aim of destroying all racial classification systems is not initially to create integration; it is to achieve full citizen equality under the law. Private acts of discrimination where no public support is manifested or where no public policy is violated cannot be reached by statute. But when associations such as Holy Cross claim the support of the public they lay claim also to the rights, privileges and responsibilities that are inherent and fundamental to

the duties of full and equal citizenship under the law.

I do not see how Holy Cross College can present itself as a community dedicated to an improvement in the moral climate of this nation so long as it tolerates any form of racial classification on the campus. To seek public financial support in the face of such a practice detracts substantially from any claims this College or any of its spokesmen might make about the moral and ethical behavior of other citizens. I categorically reject any form, method or practice of using race as a classification device for allocating resources which to whatever degree are raised from the American public at large. I find all forms of racial discrimination unacceptable on moral grounds, and I believe that such practices as the Black Corridor represent violations of American public policy, long since committed to the elimination of

racial discrimination amongst American citizens. To allow the Corridor to continue, or to use race as a basis for allocating other material resources on a campus where public support spells the difference between survival and failure, is to do violence, both morally and legally, to those sentiments voiced two centuries ago by the Virginia Assembly: "To compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propagation of opinions which he disbelieves, is sinful and tyrannical..."

Harlan was right, legally and morally. Our law recognizes no race or color of citizenship, nor may public material support be granted to maintain any form of racial classification, regardless of the motive of those so segregated. I hope that this community will face up to the implications of the Black Corridor, and the potential dangers it poses for our legal position and our moral integrity

Paks provide entertainment for colleges and universities

by Spencer Hayman,
Features editor

The Holy Cross Paks, once the "small irreverent group" of the Glee Club, is now branching out on its own.

Mark Randall, leader of the Paks, explained this new independence. In the past the group had performed at Glee Club concerts. "The Paks grew out of the Glee Club ... and represented the cream of the Glee Club." As the Glee Club changed its repertoire however to more serious music, there was little place for the light music and humorous skits of the Paks. Randall said that he doubted that the group would sing at any of the Glee Club concerts this year.

Because of this fact, the Paks have been performing by themselves this year. Randall said that he "can visualize in years to come that they will be independent" of the Glee Club, though presently the group maintains strong affiliations with the Club in every area from membership to budget. However, Randall does not think that association with the Club hurts the Paks; rather "being in the Glee Club helps." He thought that the Paks gained a lot from the club's voice training and even from just the chance to sing music with the club.

Presently the Paks perform on a collegiate circuit, singing at various colleges. Randall said that the group has sung at Smith and will perform at Wellesley, Trinity, and Mt. Holyoke. They have also performed at Worcester Center and local clubs' gatherings. "Anywhere anybody will listen, we will sing."

Randall said that he would like to see the Paks sing more on campus. He cited the possibilities of hiring the group for private parties, house social rooms or special events.

Arrangement by Twiddy

The members of the Paks choose and arrange their own numbers. Presently Randall is responsible for arranging their most of their repertoire, but the Paks have retained many of the songs which were arranged by previous leaders. Randall said the Bruce Hector, the last leader of the group, had a great musical influence on their sets. This year Randall's own arrangements have been "more jazzy as opposed to folkly."

Randall said that they are looking for music that is



The Holy Cross Paks

(Baum photo)

"challenging yet entertaining."

The group has cut down on humorous skits and introductions, concentrating more on their music. Randall said, however, that the music of the group will probably never be as serious as the Glee Club's repertoire. "By definition the Paks sing lighter music."

The group is singing more sophisticated musical arrangements. Randall stated that "as you get better it isn't as musically satisfying to sing some of the lighter arrangements."

This year the Paks have used instrumental accompaniment in some songs. For the most part Randall would like to retain the a capella nature of the Paks. Besides being "purer", Randall explained that unaccompanied music is more challenging musically. He also said that unaccompanied music frees a person to move around more.

No girls

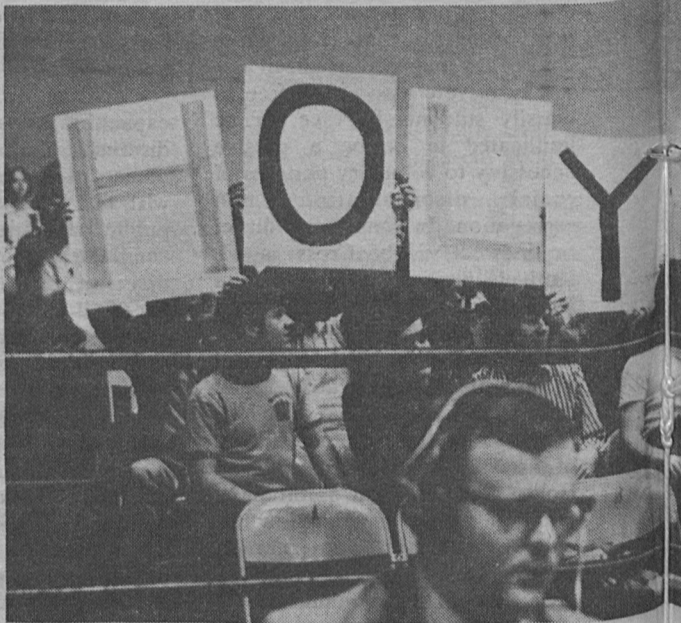
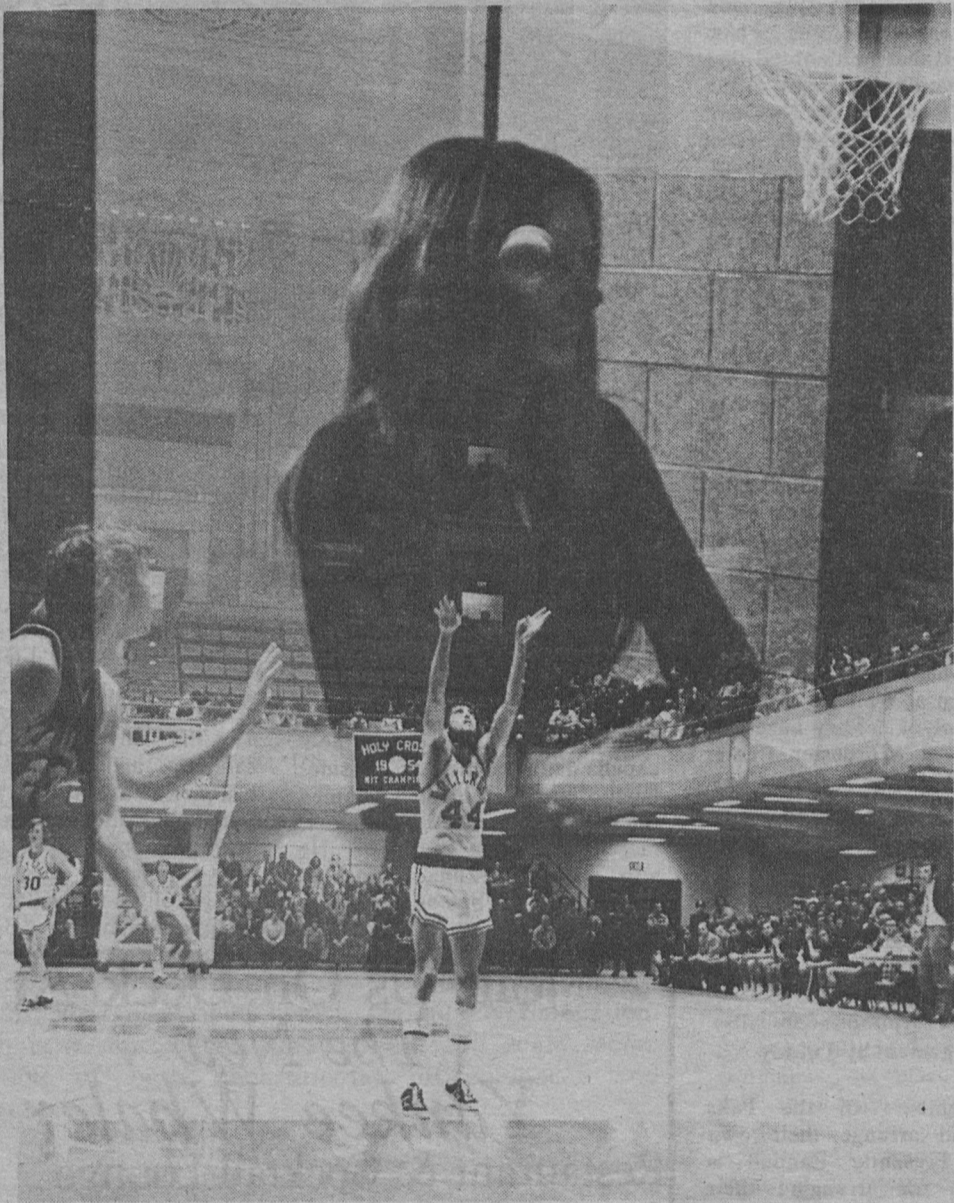
Even though Holy Cross is going co-ed, Randall does not see the Paks adding on girls next year. "Right now I see the Paks remaining all male, but that's a musical consideration." He stated that the Paks have built up a strong repertoire of songs for male voices; if girls were added, the Paks would have to find a whole new repertoire. Randall said that he foresees a lot of small groups on campus, both mixed choruses and all male groups. However he added that "if there are any girl tenors or basses, we'd take them."

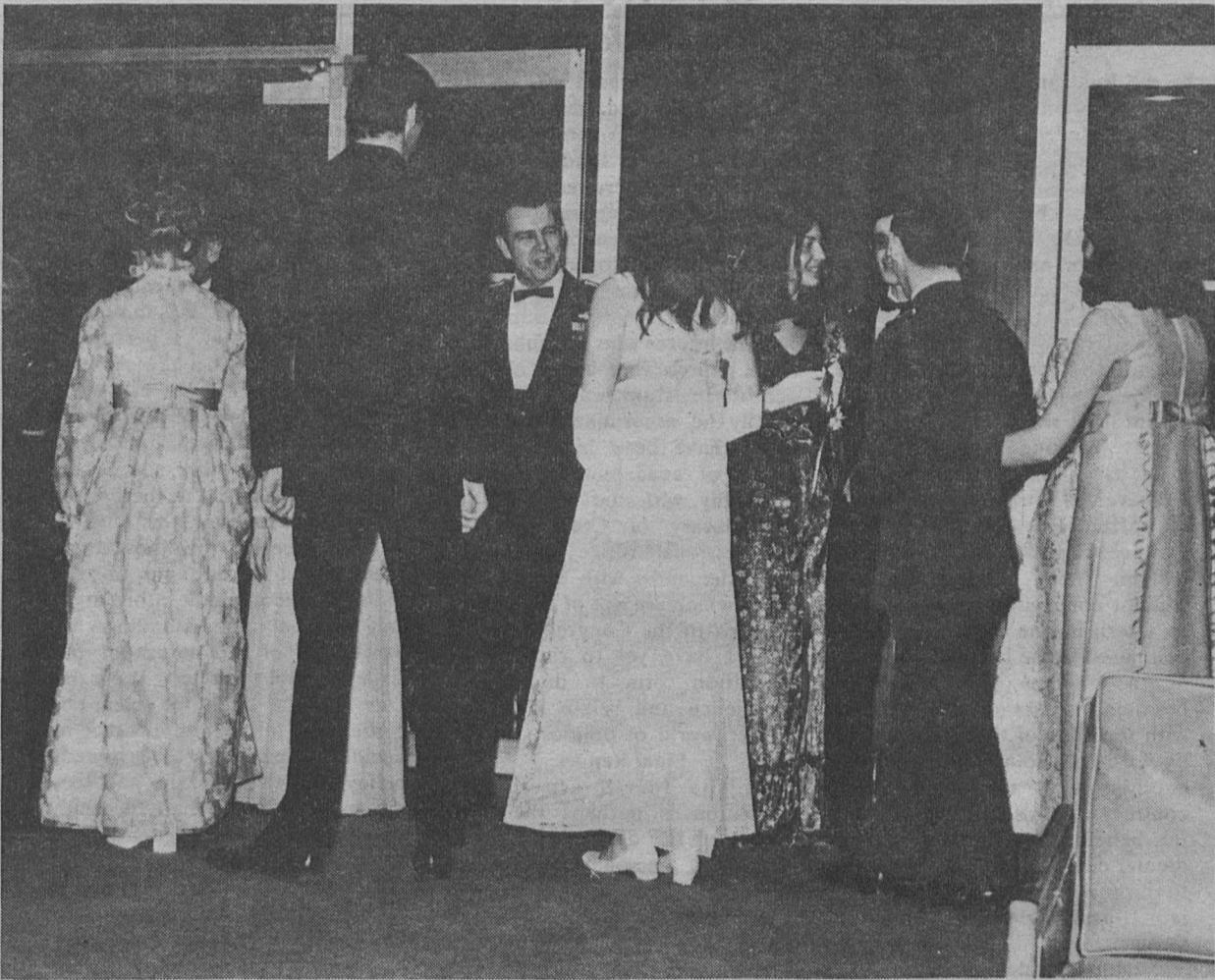
So far this year the Paks have performed three times on campus -- at the Lehy bar, at the Hogan cafeteria, and at the Christmas banquet. Randall said that the Christmas banquet turned out to be a disappointment as far as crowd reaction goes. "Anytime you get olives thrown at you, it's a disappointment."

Join Us On Deck At
The New
Yankee Whaler
Restaurant & Cocktail Lounge
Complete Service Restaurant
Serving Cocktails, Luncheons,
Full Course Dinners
ENTERTAINMENT
Tuès. Thru Sat.
OPEN 7 DAYS 754-2646

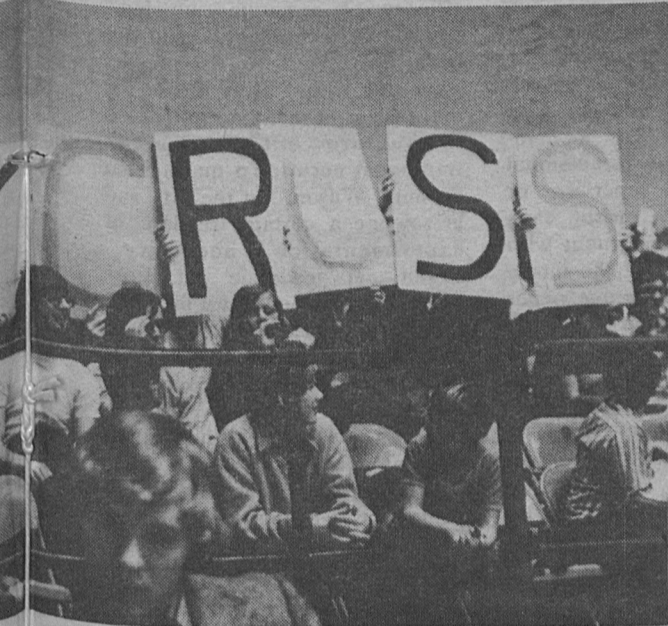


Winter Wee





ekend 1972



Photos by Byrne, Dowling, and Rieger

Letters

Re-evaluation for work-study

ed. note: This letter has been sent to the members of the Educational Policy, Curriculum, and Special Studies Committees as well as to the **Crusader**.

From: Gary W. Reid, '73

Re: Experimental Studies and the Evaluation Procedure for First Semester Washington Interns

A number of questions have recently arisen regarding the evaluation process which was utilized in grading students who participated in the Washington Intern Program. It seems obvious to me that the criteria utilized to determine grades is not indicative of the experiences or work which each intern was exposed to. According to the information supplied by the Special Studies office the following criteria for evaluation was utilized:

1. "Copies of written reports, etc., done on the job. These will be passed along to the members of each appropriate committee."
2. "A research paper of approximately 20 pages in length which would be based upon work done on the job or on a topic drawn from the reading list."
3. "Each student would submit to the Special Studies Office an evaluation of their experience based upon the form sent to them."
4. "Each student will meet before January 26, 1972, with their committee to discuss their experience and relate that experience to the broader political context. In preparation for this oral presentation, students should submit a list of books drawn from the reading list or other suggestions which they intend to read and which provide a suitable context for evaluating their own work this semester."

I will attempt to give a brief analysis of the criteria used in this evaluation and comment on their usefulness as standards of academic achievement and exposure to Congress. These are based upon my experiences as an intern in the Congressional office of Robert F. Drinan.

On Interns' Projects

1. Interns are often assigned projects which are suited for specific purposes. Due to the plethora of issues which are endemic to the nations capital, Congressmen and their Legislative Assistants need reports which are brief and concise. At times, statements in these papers are made with the understanding of a particular Congressman's philosophy, values and concerns. Whereas an academic exercise must contain buttressed assertions, in Congressional offices the situation is quite different with papers concentrating on specific aspects of an issue. These papers serve to expose the Congressman to the "other" side of the issue. The length, content and technical information contained in a report are dependent upon the following:

- Staff size
- Personal interest
- Time limitations

- Relevance to the district
- Amount of technical expertise needed to draw a given conclusion.

In essence, papers emanating from a Congressional Office are not suitable measures of attainment or exposure to a given issue. They cannot be considered academic in the sense of being formalistic and conventional. Quite to the contrary, any professor who read such a paper would have serious criticisms and rightly so due to their often sketchy and biased stances. However, in retrospect, this is but a reflection of the entire Congressional and legislative system. With respect to my student colleagues, work done by an intern in one office cannot be compared to the labors of another intern. Whereas one student may be doing work more consistent with the aims of the academician by writing scholarly papers, etc., another might act in a manner contrary to those aims, yet reap the benefits of Washington to a greater degree due to his exposure to the real world of politics which is found outside of the Congressional office. Both have a substantial academic content.

The reports which were sent to Holy Cross were not designed to be evaluated academically but to give my committee an indication of the types of issues I was involved in. There were aspects of my total experience which cannot be written down just as the love between a man and God is difficult to explain to others. The importance or purpose of these papers in terms of a grade was never explained by the Experimental Studies office. They were evaluative, but to what extent and for what purpose? These were questions which were never asked until now because the interns in Washington were left to interpret the importance of written reports according to our own perceptions of their value. I personally felt that their significance was in gaining insights for the program in terms of the daily or periodic routine of an intern. Their strict academic significance, with respect to a grade, was neither specifically denoted by Experimental Studies, nor of relevance to my person in view of my Washington experience. The world of paper is finite, but that of the mind poses an infinite boundary which has yet to be reached.

Political Biases In Papers

2. There was a great deal of ambiguity concerning this requirement, especially among the interns in Washington. One of the stipulations was that a major paper assigned by the Congressman could be submitted. This would of course mean that the project contained all of the weaknesses inherent in the type of paper outlined in section 1, and subject to the same criticisms. Experimental Studies never made it clear in writing or verbally that this project was to be an academic exercise, subject to a grade. My

major project, which was on the Fair Labor Standards Act, was intended for the Congressman, not for Experimental Studies. It was submitted to Experimental Studies to satisfy the project requirement, which was of a general nature. It contained the endogenous as well as exogenous biases of the world of politics.

If the interns who had submitted these papers were aware of their academic significance it can readily be ascertained that they would have been highly refined pieces of academic scholarship, especially with the resources of the Library of Congress. The Congressional office makes no such demands with respect to issues which are not of the utmost concern to the Congressman.

3. I have yet to receive the evaluation form to discuss my experience and relate it to the greater world of politics.

Final Report

4. The fourth criteria for evaluation is perhaps the most valuable in determining the amount of personal growth and development gained from the Washington experience. It can permit students to sit down and reflect upon their internship and other relevant experiences, relating those factors to politics and the more structured college environment. It was my impression that this was to be the deciding factor in terms of a grade since there was almost complete student unanimity that the papers did not reflect our learning experience, along with the fact that my committee had little contact with me during my internship. For example, Dr. David O'Brien came to Washington for a total of three days, during which time I introduced him to the Executive Director of the Black Caucus, Mr. Howard Robinson, who agreed to accept interns from Holy Cross this semester. However, at that time there was no indication as to what our academic standing was. It is my conjecture that no such standing was derived at until the end of the semester when our research papers were handed in and scrutinized for academic relevancy. In addition, during the oral presentation not one question was asked on any of the assigned readings nor were we asked to relate our experience to the broader political context. Instead the discussion centered around my major research paper which did not give me the opportunity to express my views in their totality and relate them to the "broader political context." Section 4 was never adhered to and what eventually happened was that I was forced to defend and explain incongruities in my paper to the satisfaction of the committee. It was apparent to me that my broader views of Washington, the House of Representatives, Congressional Reform, the seniority system and the powers of the committee, to name a few possible issues, were of secondary importance to one paper which constituted a fraction of my in-

terests.

Grade Without Contact

It seems ludicrous for a committee which has had little or no contact with an intern for over a period of 4 months to suddenly assign a grade on the basis of work which is no reflection of the academic experience received and an oral exam which was limited in scope and content. I personally left Holy Cross with a new sense of academic freedom, this being the liberty to pursue relevant knowledge without restriction from school or other sources of influence. This I did to the best of my ability. However, this attitude was ill received by those who attempted to grade me on the basis of incomplete information and without understanding my perception of the nature of the Experimental Studies Program. Due to the lack of clear-cut guidelines I felt I had the choice to decide my priorities as a student believing that those who had sent me to Washington had the faith that I exhibited enough maturity to make decisions for myself. However, the flexibility which I apparently perceived was but the lack of the program to delineate concrete standards of performance.

There is a serious need for a re-evaluation of the Experimental Studies Work-Study Program. With respect to my internship, I had no basis for self evaluation or criticism and none was offered. There was no standard of an A or a B. Our final grades came without any indication of what standards were used to determine them simply because there were none until the end of the semester.

It would be more equitable for the student if the field supervisor were allowed to assign or suggest a grade. They are the people whom an intern works for and are obviously better able to determine an average performance from a superior one. To depend largely upon a committee at Holy Cross for academic evaluation gives the impression that there is a dichotomy between a work experience and an academic experience which is unfounded. According to Special Studies, job sites are chosen where supervisors are professional and competent people, who maintain high professional standards. If Special Studies alone decides upon a grade without due consideration for the work supervisors assessment of a student's academic performance, it seems that the status of the field supervisor is being judged as non-academic. For example, it is possible that an intern may receive an A rating from his field supervisor yet a C rating from Experimental Studies. Whereas the committee derives its grade from a paper or papers submitted under varying circumstances, the field supervisor makes an overall evaluation on the basis of a four month internship. For a committee to doubt the professional integrity of a field supervisor or Legislative Assistant on the basis of a paper(s) is incongruent with the basic objectives of the intern program. Just because one paper is a C does not signify that the overall project should not be an A, especially when the paper(s) is the only facet of the students work seen by the committee. The Experimental Studies Program should specifically request an academic exercise for the evaluation committee. This was not done.

Undocumented Yet Academic

I have worked for Congressman Robert F. Drinan, the Congressional Black Caucus, been exposed to the grass roots politics of Congressman Walter Fauntroy

and have had the pleasure to become acquainted and involved with the Presidential campaign of Congresswoman Shirley Chisolm. My attendance at the Black Political Convention held in Washington afforded me many insights into Black Politics and its possibilities for the future. Also, contacts with Howard University convinced me of the potential for change inherent in the minds of young Blacks from all social and economic levels. In addition, it was through my initiative that Congressmen offered six internships for the current semester alone. These were all "academic" experiences which were just as important as the work I did for Father Drinan. Just because an experience is not concretely documented is no reason to deny that growth transpired. This reminds me of a philosophy professor who once said, "If a tree falls in an open field and I am not there, as far as I am concerned, it didn't fall." A student in contact with a congressional office is in a learning experience and cannot divorce himself from the academic world. A student can study the political system by talking to Shirley Chisolm, John Conyers, or Ron Dellums.

"The Efficacy Of Something Untried"

In an article that appeared in the February 4, 1972, issue of the **Crusader**, it was stated that, "the key to the entire operation was the resourcefulness of the student, his ability to use his own initiative and imagination." The Holy Cross College catalogue further states, "The purpose of Experimental Studies is to provide new and additional ways to learn and strive for academic excellence." Yet in the same article, mention is made of the "need for an academic quotient," as if Capital Hill is a non-academic environment which allows students to forget their academic responsibility. The two are inseparable. Some of the nation's most competent scholars walk the halls of Congress. In view of the expressed purposes of the Program, I ask, "is it enough to institute a new program yet utilize traditional evaluation procedures to gauge the amount of academics learned?" Amherst College more than 20 years ago allowed students to leave the college for a period of three months to travel with presidential candidates to "learn the ropes"; all without stringent requirements and papers. Are we so limited as students and professor that we attempt to ameliorate our insecurity with papers designed to assure that the work is being done?

The connotation of Experimental Studies is, by definition, "to determine the efficacy of something untried." Science or technology would not have progressed to its present state nor would Holy Cross for that matter, if man had not dared to venture out and break traditional norms. To quote from Edmund Wilson, "In the arts and in science a certain freedom of experimentation is necessary." Traditional academic guidelines must be broadened if this program is to have intellectual meaning for its students. Experimentation must take place on both ends of the spectrum, especially with a program so new and with so much obvious potential.

I respectfully submit that my project be re-evaluated in light of this paper and the supportive documents which will shortly be received by the Experimental Studies Office. My interest in the betterment of the program is of the utmost importance, not only for myself, but for those interns who will make such endeavors in the future.

Petition for black prisoners

Dear Sir:

Earl B. Gibson and Lawrence Justice are two black men incarcerated in San Quentin Prison in Tamal, California. These men have been subjected to what political scientists may term "political persecution." They have been beaten, burned, shot at for target practice, and otherwise humiliated and tortured because their philosophy dictates that the state officials of California and, in particular, the administration of San Quentin State Prison have suppressed the civil and human rights of all minorities and poor

people solely on the basis of these characteristics.

Earl B. Gibson and Lawrence Justice have, as of July 21, 1971, been charged with the murder of a prison guard. They claim, before the Courts, that this charge was totally fabricated and thrown at them in the effort to railroad them to the gas chamber. They have pleaded that these injustices stop immediately. Their pleas have been taken before the Courts and now they are asking that the people of this nation come to their aid.

In support of these men, the

BSU has undertaken the task of petitioning the warden of San Quentin to stop the unjust harrassment being perpetrated on them. 1000 letters emphasizing this point will be sent to this warden, but they must first be signed by concerned individuals, like yourself. A table will be set-up in Hogan lobby on Tuesday (2-22) and Wednesday (2-23) from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Show your belief in and support for genuine freedom and due process; help these men maintain their human rights. Sign a petition.

Henry DeBernardo

Industrial Relations serves both town and gown here



Dr. Jerome J. Judge

(McGann Photo)

by Tom Reilly

It is just possible that the Institute of Industrial Relations is the most secret organization on campus -- despite the fact that it is doing every thing it can do to make itself otherwise.

Few students know that the Institute, located in room 276 of O'Kane Hall, even exists. Fewer still know how it serves Worcester and other surrounding communities. Now in its 30th year of existence, the facility is presided over by Dr. Jerome J. Judge, its executive director, a member of the Holy Cross economics department and the arbitrator for the City of Worcester.

Judge said concerning the goals and operations of the Institute, "Our purpose is to provide adult education in labor management relations."

Diversity of members

He noted the great diversity in both students and faculty in the Institute. The student body for each fall or spring term numbers about 100, coming from "both labor and management, both the public and private sectors." There are business men, secretaries, trade union executives, accountants, personnell directors, college students, workmen, "skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled," and anyone, in general, who is interested in industry.

The background of the faculty is just as disparate. "Our resources are very good", Judge said. "We have a mixture of academia and the professional element in the community, a union of 'town and gown'."

The courses taught are as varied as the personnel. Basically they are "man power oriented," dealing with the technical, sociological, psychological, ethical, and "communications" aspects of "the study of man power in the community."

Objective analyses

The one-hour classes, which meet Wednesday evenings in the seminar rooms of O'Kane Hall, have a discussion format which aims, Judge said, at objective analyses of problems and terms. The spring program lists such titles as, "Labor Law," "Labor History and Government," "Industry and the Environment" and "Spanish Language."

Faculty members, Judge noted, are apparently more than willing

to donate their services; some have been with the Institute for 23 years. They apparently find the work stimulating and exciting. It proves to be a sometimes drastic change from teaching college students "who (usually) dutifully note down every word the professor speaks as irrefutable dogma."

Judge stated that at the Institute, teachers find themselves dealing with people who are living the things they have been theorizing about, with people who have knowledge in a "hard" sense, who may present the theorist with specific personal questions and problems about labor, management and human interaction in general.

Faculty members come in contact with the tactics and language of conflict as it truly exists in industrial relations. There is not the "decorum and artificiality one sometime finds in a class room", said Judge, in these "free-wheeling discussion groups". Professional teachers in particular find this interaction between highly charged, experienced individuals exciting. "We learn to shape our models and abstractions from these peoples' real experiences," Judge said.

Survey created Institute

The Institute grew out of a survey made by two Holy Cross

Jesuits in 1943. The survey conducted by Rev. Raymond Cahill, S.J., and the late Rev. Shortell, S.J., showed the need for more knowledge for adults in the Worcester area on the problems of industrial relations.

The Institute of Industrial Relations was established as a part of the College and in 1947 the first director was named -- Rev. Hugh Callahan, S.J. When Fr. Callahan died some two years ago, his assistant, Dr. Judge, became director.

Although still a part of the College, the Institute has become "sort of autonomous". Up until last year it had been subsidized by the school, but, caught in the financial squeeze like everyone else, it is now endeavoring to become self-supporting. The \$25.00 tuition will go for paperback books for the classes and publicity material.

The Institute has set up a Board of Directors and committees to structure the organization. There are committees for curriculum, promotion and publicity, for financial affairs and for the Institute's annual dinner.

Tradition and innovation

Judge said that the Institute will "build on the tradition" it has established and also use innovation to grow. There are plans for joint sessions of classes and team teaching by men with different specialties in order to gain different insights. Judge predicted that the arrival of a "distaff side" next year will add diversity.



Students representing Holy Cross in bowling, chess, table tennis, pocket billiards, and bridge.

(Zailckas Photo)

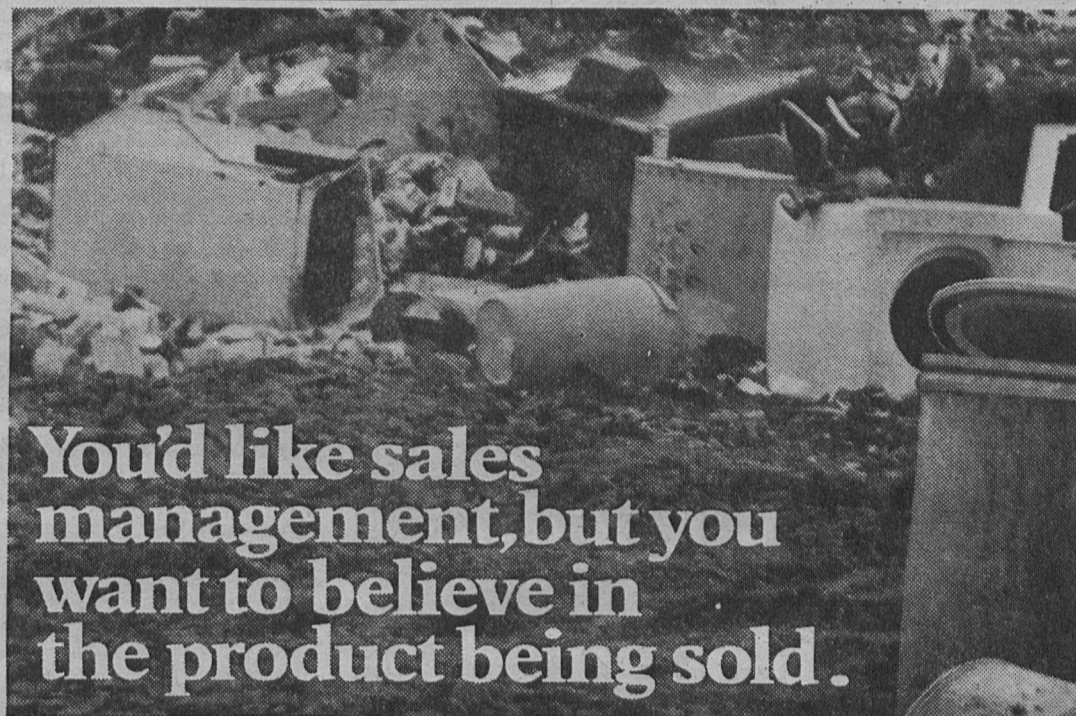
CCB of D sponsors team for tournament

The Campus Center Board of Directors announced that once again it will sponsor a team of tournament champion winners in the regional competition to be held at the University of Massachusetts Friday and Saturday, February 18 and 19.

The regional competition is comprised of winners of campus tournaments in the recreational sports. At UMass, Holy Cross will be represented by its most proficient champions in bowling, chess, table tennis, pocket billiards, and bridge. At the end of last year's regional meeting, Holy Cross ranked second among the

twenty schools which competed. The appointment of representatives was determined by a number of preliminary, elimination-style tournaments, all run by the recreation committee of the C.C.B. of D.

Robert Martin, chairman of the Campus Center Board, stated that all expenses, including room, board, and travel costs, would be covered by the Board. The contestants, approximately 15 in all, will be fighting for a chance to represent Holy Cross and the New England area in the national collegiate competitions.



You'd like sales management, but you want to believe in the product being sold.

You might be happier at Aetna.

We think we might have what you're looking for. Something 27 million people depend on for security and a better life.

We'd like you to consider taking a sales management position with Aetna Life and Casualty. We have hundreds of broad-gauge management positions, both in the field and in the home office, that pay substantial salaries right from the start. They all take creativity and hard work. But the rewards can be very high. To yourself. To others.

If the insurance business is still the Overlooked Profession to you, it's probably because you haven't heard the whole truth about it yet. How fast-changing it has become. Or how sophisticated. Or that it is where the greatest variety of job opportunities are--today, insurance probably takes more college graduates than any other profession.

We have jobs in all divisions of our company. If you'd like face-to-face contact with people we have many positions that will give you immediate contact with the public. If you'd rather deal with your co-workers and other professionals, we have those, too. Tell us your preference, and we can work it out between us.

A brochure called "The Whole Truth" goes into the specifics on sales management as well as other opportunities. It'll tell you how Aetna works, what it does, and how you can become part of it. It's an honest picture of an honest business. Why not stop in at your placement office and read it.

Today, one out of six Americans looks to Aetna for insurance protection. You might build a successful career helping us help many more.



OUR CONCERN IS PEOPLE

LIFE & CASUALTY

We are an Equal Opportunity Employer

WPI SOCIAL COMMITTEE

Presents

Roberta Flak

SUN., FEB 27

8:00 P.M.

Harrington Auditorium

Tickets \$3.00

AT

Hipbone Boutique

WPI Bookstore

Charles Beam Music

Hot & cold frosh rip Leicester bow to unimpressive Big Green

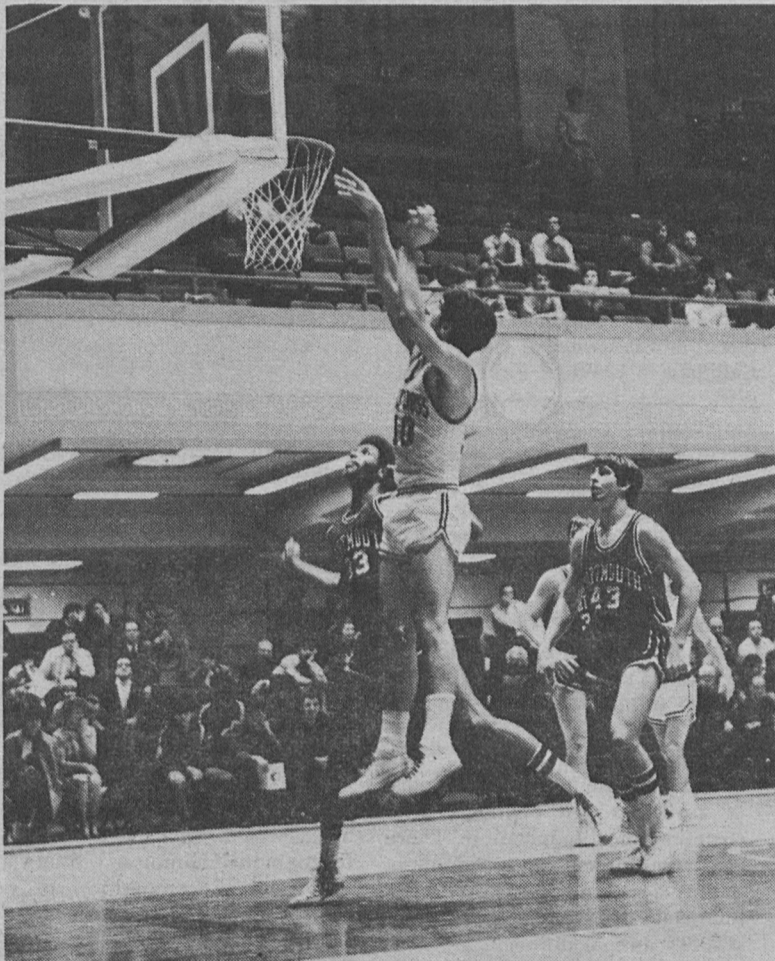
By Bob O'Neil

The freshmen hoopsters looked like a typical Celtics team: pressing in the backcourt, doubling in the forecourt, moving without the ball on offense. Had everything clicked for the entire game, the HC frosh would have put the game away quite a bit earlier than they did.

Leicester Junior College (11-5), having a decided height advantage at every position, seemed to have come to Worcester Auditorium intending to intimidate the Crusaders yearlings with their size. No doubt, the Leicester team went away after their 107-92 loss with some different ideas about what it takes to win basketball games.

Holy Cross freshmen mentor Frank McArdle had his players start the game aggressively, determined not to allow height disadvantages interfere with the business of winning games. In the first half, however, the full court press was successful very infrequently, as the tall Leicester guards threw lob passes to 6'8" George Thompson, who found himself completely unguarded. Thompson and the Leicester forwards had a chance to run-and-gun a bit, as the Holy Cross press was unable at times to get back to stop their short jumpers and layups.

It was the constantly moving Holy Cross offense which kept the team in command of the lead. Five ten footers in a row by Librandi and some lightning fast drives by Blaney and Holland put the team ahead 36-31 with seven minutes to go in the first half. Finally, some forecourt double-teaming by Holland, Blaney, and



Center Steve Librandi banks in an easy field goal against the Dartmouth frosh in Tuesday's preliminary game.

Downey resulting in quick layups, gave the team a comfortable 52-43 halftime lead.

As the second half developed, the opposite of the first half seemed to occur. The Holy Cross offense was not moving the ball as well as it did in the first half. The poorer shots, which resulted from the sluggish offense, were just not

going into the hoop. Leicester lob passes were still breaking the Holy Cross press at the beginning of the second half, and the Crusader lead was slowly whittled away. At 13:50, Leicester had the lead 58-57, on a jumper by Rich Ortiz. It was a close ballgame for the next five minutes.

But suddenly the press which HC had employed from the outset began to pay off. Intercepted passes and quick steals effectively neutralized the Leicester rebounding strength. Doug Downey and Dave Holland both had hot hands during the latter part of the second half, and within minutes the game was out of reach for Leicester. The bigger but slower Leicester team simply could not keep up with the running tactics of the Crusaders.

Tuesday night at the Auditorium the Dartmouth frosh knocked off the Crusaders, 77-67. The balanced Crusader offense was composed of Steve Librandi (17), Dave Holland (16), Mike Blaney (15), and Doug Downey (12).

Fencers slay SMU, foiled by Ivies, MIT

By John S. Donahue

A scrappy Holy Cross fencing team soundly defeated S.M.U. (Southeastern Mass. University), but then fell before strong Harvard, Yale and M.I.T. squads in later meets.

It was the second time this year that the swordsmen had defeated S.M.U. The epee division led the scoring as Billy Miller, Bruce Gamanche and Larry Tobey each contributed two victories. Senior John Fossa chipped in one win to round out the epee scoring.

The foil squad, not to be outdone by their teammates, had two triple winners in Joe Dudra and Mike Gottschalk. The sabre squad completed the scoring with co-captain Hiroshi Ueda winning two fights and Steve Kyle and John Jenusaitus gaining one victory each. The final score of the contest was 17-10.

Fossa Stars

After losing the next meet to Harvard by a 19-8 spread the Crusaders confronted an exceptionally strong Yale team.

Despite a 20-7 defeat, Senior John Fossa was able to show the caliber of the improved epee squad by winning all three of his matches.

On February 12, the fencers hosted M.I.T. in an exciting contest. Although the Crusaders lost the affair by a score of 15-12, the swordsmen constantly pressed their rivals forcing them to earn each victory.

The foil and epee teams tied for the scoring honors in this meet. Foilers Zesk, Dudra and Gottschalk combined for five wins while epeeists Fossa, Miller and Tobey similarly won five contests. Ueda and Bowe of the sabre squad each won a single victory to complete the scoring.

Trinity Next

The swordsmen will have a chance to improve their record on February 23, when they host Trinity at 7:00 in the Hogan Campus Center. If this meet is anything like last year's contest it is sure to prove an enjoyable and exciting evening.

Swimmers savor victory

By Rick Luebeck

For the first time this season, the Holy Cross swim team experienced the sweet taste of victory last week, as they beat out Keene State in a triangular meet at Brandeis. Accumulating a total of 65 points at that meet, the Purple aquamen defeated Keene by seven points and were dunked by the host school, Brandeis, who had 77 points.

Coach Paul Parenteau's Crusaders were paced by the strong swimming of Jim Montovano and Peter Quinn. Each posted a pair of first place finishes. Montovano turned in two fine efforts in the 200 and 500 yard freestyle events. Quinn also was impressive in winning the 200 yard individual medley and the 200 yard breaststroke.

The work of Bob Brennan in the two diving events was also a key part in Holy Cross' fine showing, as was the job turned in by the Purple's two relay teams. Brennan picked up five important points, and indeed gave the team a big lift with his performance. The relay teams notched a pair of second places in their events.

HC Flounders in Jumbo Wake

The team swam into rougher waters this past Saturday at Tufts, receiving a sound slapping by that

fine team 68-43. The vast tidal wave of excellent swimmers which kept coming at the Cross proved to be too much of an obstacle for them to overcome.

However, there were several bright spots at the Tufts for the Crusaders. The relay teams continued their fine work as they defeated the two Jumbo teams in both events. The medley team, composed of Matt O'Toole, Peter Quinn, John DosPassos and Steve Widman, came in with a fine time of 4:12.1. The freestyle team of Quinn, Widman, DosPassos, and Rich Kilfoyle also did well, recording a time of 3:46.8.

Also performing well for Holy Cross were Bob Brennan and John Thaler in the diving events, where they accrued a total of eight points. Tom Covey displayed good form in picking up a second and a third in his two events.

All in all it was an interesting and quite satisfying week of swimming for the Crusaders. The fine performances turned in by so many members of the team shows well for the future. In the immediate future for the Purple is the season-ending New England Conference Meet, coming in two weeks at Springfield College's Art Linkletter Natatorium.

Halpin

(Halpin Cont. from p. 3)

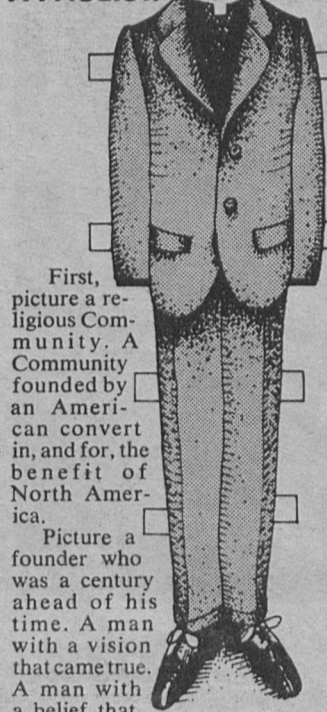
and about 60 per cent of the students will come from Catholic high schools. The director of admissions also wished to clarify the policy on geographic distribution. Although the College seeks a class that represents all parts of the nation, a student's residence plays a very minor role in the actual admission's decision. On the other hand, Holy Cross considers its alumni to be very loyal to the school and consequently shows preference to alumni children and relatives.

Elitist education

Halpin reiterated Fr. Brooks' remarks concerning the elitist nature of Holy Cross. "We're offering to a limited number of students the best education we can give." Accordingly, the admissions office is committed to making Holy Cross an "elitist school academically."

Of course, anything can happen between now and May 1. In the mean time, Halpin and his staff will be putting in a lot of "night work" flipping through 3,000 applications and trying to find out what "canuckling" means.

PICTURE YOURSELF AS A PAULIST.



First, picture a religious Community. A Community founded by an American convert in, and for, the benefit of North America.

Picture a founder who was a century ahead of his time. A man with a vision that came true. A man with a belief that a Community could be modern and flexible enough to meet the needs of the Church in every age as they arise. A Community that wouldn't lag behind the times on leaden feet. A Community that would communicate through the spoken and printed word and one that wouldn't be hampered by specific activities when new needs arise.

Next, picture the men in this new Community. They would be flexible. Each one would use his own individual talents in his own way and would be given the freedom to do so.

These are the Paulists. The modern religious Community. Keeping pace with the times. Concerned. Involved.

If you can picture yourself as a Paulist, why not write for more information to: Rev. Donald C. Campbell, C.S.P., Vocation Director, Room No. 400

paulist fathers.

415 West 59th Street
New York, N. Y. 10019

SHOWCASE CINEMAS 1&2

DOWNTOWN WORCESTER
NOW 799-2737

DAILY
1:30
3:30
5:30
7:40
9:40

"ONE OF THE YEAR'S 10 BEST"
— Judith Crist N.Y. Magazine

GEORGE C. SCOTT

"THE HOSPITAL"

CO-STARING
DIANA RIGG GP

SHOWCASE 1&2 ECON-O-MATINEES
ALL SEATS 90¢ MON.-THUR. FRI. 11:54 PM

WORCESTER

FINAL DAYS
"Made For Each Other"

1:30 - 3:30 - 5:30 - 7:30 - 9:30

SHOWCASE CINEMAS

CINEMA...1 at Worcester Sq.
WORCESTER 753-3040

NEW YORK FILM CRITICS
TRIPLE AWARD WINNER!

BEST SCREENPLAY
BEST SUPPORTING ACTRESS
ELLEN BURSTYN
BEST SUPPORTING ACTOR
BEN JOHNSON

DAILY
1:00
3:10
5:20
7:30
9:45

THE LAST PICTURE SHOW

Continuous Shows

Now there's a course that pays \$100 a month Army ROTC

In our Advanced Course the monthly subsistence allowance has just been increased. From \$50 to \$100. One hundred dollars every month for 10 months of the school year. To spend on room and board, dates and ball games. To save for grad school.

But Army ROTC means a lot more than more money. It means management and leadership experience that you just can't get anywhere else. The kind of thing that can land you a better job, and move you along faster once you get it. It means a commission as an officer and everything that goes with it. The prestige, the pay, the chance to travel, the experience.

Consortium students can enroll without charge. For further information contact the Military Science Department - WPI - room 028 Harrington Auditorium - tel. 752-7209 or 753-1411 ext. 268.

Droves of turnovers, yet Cross wins two



Co-Captain Buddy Venne pops in two-pointer over 6-10" Jim Masker in first half of Tuesday's game against Dartmouth. In addition to scoring 18 points, Venne scored the Crusaders final points on a pair of crucial free throws.

(LaSalle Cont. from p. 12)

and make the big play. "I shot because there was no one else around" was his modest comment.

With 13.45 left in the game HC had battled its way to a 55-51 lead. A minute later playmaker Grentz brought the sparse Auditorium crowd to their feet with a slight-of-hand maneuver which enabled Gene Doyle to score and give the Purple their biggest lead of the evening 61-51.

With ten minutes to go the Indians came out with a full court press which in one minute caused four quick turnovers and helped close the Cross' lead to 68-65.

Gene Doyle, who took game scoring honors with 25 points, fouled out with seven minutes left and the score 71-70 in favor of the visitors.

Grentz Rallies The Team

Two minutes later 6-6 Jim Schnurr, the Crusaders' most consistent player, fouled out leaving the game with 15 points and 18 rebounds. This left the Purple in quite a predicament.

Grentz responded with last minute heroics and ended up scoring 14 of the last 16 team points. The game really wasn't decided until James Brown lost his chance to win the contest, by missing a 12 foot jumper at the buzzer.

It was a wild finish to a good game for the winning Crusaders. The squad shot 57 per cent from the floor and 82 per cent from the charity stripe, both better than average.

Turnovers are still a problem (HC 28, Dartmouth 13) but the performance in the clutch was encouraging to see. Grentz finished with 22 points, his "biggest college game" and 6 assists.

Seniors,

LOOKING FOR THE BEST JOB?

Don't waste time and money. We will confidentially expose your skills in a well planned resume to 250 top companies who have recently hired college graduates in your chosen field. For full info at no obligation contact Peter Hedgdon PO Box 822, ext. 1127. HC representative of the National Resume Service.

Super effort is needed to stop Ernie D. and Co.

By John Bannon
Assistant Sports Editor

Providence's bench is so deep that head coach Dave Gavitt has trouble seeing the end of it. The Friars have no less than eight quality players to call on.

Jack Donohue can't relish in the same coaching delight. He must decide on five ballplayers but his options aren't nearly as promising as those of his adversary.

As of late, coach Donohue has been exploring the outer reaches of his heretofore virgin bench. The Iron-Men five have undergone an expansion over recent games due to injury and inadequacy. Of late Malcolm Moulton, Larry Haley and John Boudris have all seen duty and Rod Deleaver has yet to be heard from. So it's up in the air as to who will be tabbed as the fifth starter for the Purple cagers.

PC 16th In Country

Down in Rhode Island, they have the nation's 16th rated team and Don Lewis is still parading around in a Friar uniform. That spells trouble for the Crusaders anyway you look at it.

Lewis has made a career out of ruining Holy Cross hoop hopes. The 5'11" guard, noted for his tight defense, turns into an offensive whirlwind when he sees Purple and White.

There is much more to this Providence powerhouse. There is a 6'9" center who plays most of the games above the rim and 6'0" bona-fide All-American at guard. They go by the names of Marvin

Skiers erratic lack consistency

Last weekend was an erratic one for the ski team. They demonstrated some fine individual skiing, but failed to put much together as a group. To place well in the league standings, you have to be able to show at least four good times in a given race. If one or two of the top four men on the team have trouble (as was the case in the slalom), then it is up to the rest of the team to come through.

Saturday at Onset Mt. in New Hampshire saw two highly technical slalom courses. There were options as to how to take many of the gates, and long flat sections combined with steep parts to cause problems for many of the better skiers in the league.

John Poirier, HC's first man was the only one on the team who kept cool in both courses. Kelly Collins and Jim Dolan were both out after the first run, but Poirier managed to win the second run and place third overall.

Slips To 5th

On Sunday, the team was back at Onset Mt. for the longest Giant Slalom course on the circuit so far this season. Poirier turned in a time of 60.1, which seemed good enough to win, but he was one of the first men down the course. As the soft snow was pushed to the side, the course became faster, and Poirier slipped back to 5th place.

The next man who placed for Holy Cross was Jim Dolan, who ended up 10th. Captain Frank Daly, fighting off a fever, turned in a respectable time to put the team fourth in the league for that race.

Two more weekends of racing remain for the H.C. skiers. A strong team effort will be required to make the championship races at the end of the season. The depth that is needed so desperately will have to come from some very promising freshmen who now have the racing experience necessary to ski their way into the top ten.

Barnes and Ernie D.

DiGregorio is the guy who does it all for the Friars. He is a veritable magician with the ball as he sends blind passes all over the confines of Alumni Hall with very few missing their intended target. To go along with his deft ball-handling, Ernie D. is one of the best pure shooters in the land.

Marvin Tough

As for Barnes, he is New England's leading rebounder and wields a 20 plus scoring average. He has given the Friars the inside scoring threat they needed to combine with the multi-talented DiGregorio.

Other members of the starting quintet are 7' Larry Ketvertis and 6'7" Fran Costello. Ketvertis, due mainly to his bulk alone, does formidable boardwork while Costello, an exceptional ball handler for his size, plays the point

in the Friars 1-2-2 offense.

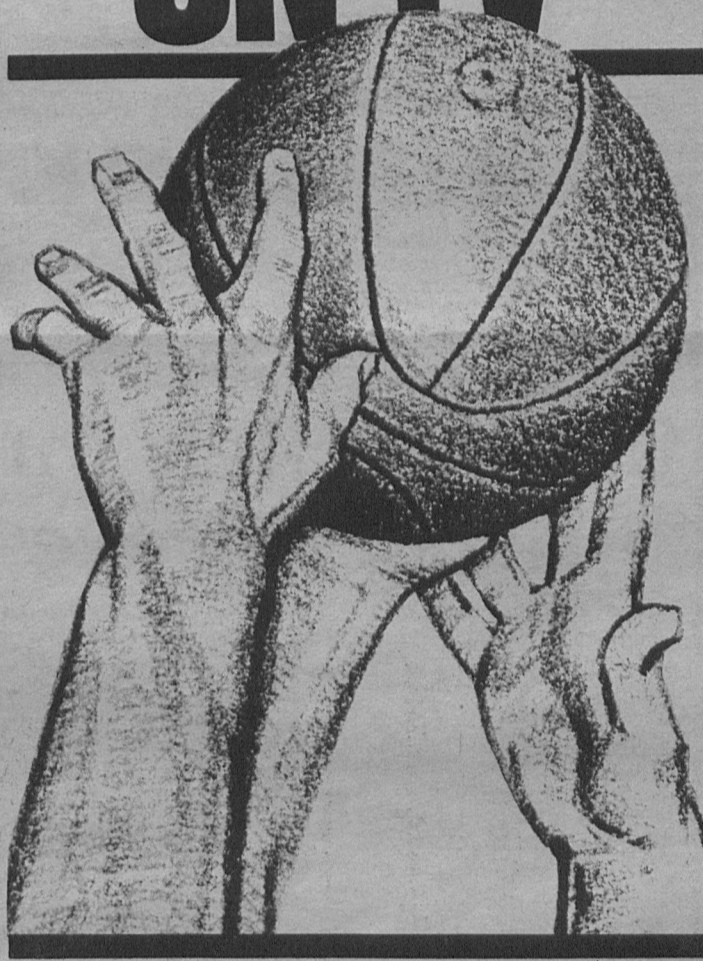
The bench also plays an instrumental role in the Providence attack as PC mentor Gavitt calls frequently on his valued substitutes Charlie Crawford, Nehru King, and Bob Ohlquist.

The Friars still feature the same 2-3 zone which has proved so sticky in the past. Providence's defensive average is a scant 61.4.

A win over Providence doesn't rank with Hannibal's crossing of the Alps on the scale of impossible feats but it isn't going to be easy. The Cross will have to tighten up their zone which resembles a sieve more than a defense at times. Impossible it's not, but if you're a Holy Cross fan don't get your hopes too high -- the Friars are good.

SCHAEFER CIRCLE OF SPORTS

ON TV



HOLY CROSS

VS

PROVIDENCE

LIVE & IN COLOR • SATURDAY, FEB. 19
2:00 PM • WBZ-TV CHANNEL 4

Be sure to follow exciting college basketball action all season long—brought to you by Schaefer beer. And while you're enjoying the games, enjoy bright, rewarding Schaefer—the one beer to have when you're having more than one.



when you're having more than one

Schaefer Breweries, New York and Albany, N.Y., Baltimore, Md., Lehigh Valley, Pa.

HC bench subdues LaSalle, Grentz bombs Dartmouth

By Chris McCarthy

Basketball has often been described as "the game of giants." Tuesday night at the Auditorium 5-11 Bruce Grentz proved it isn't always so. It took a superlative effort from the junior guard to enable HC to win its fourteenth game in twenty-one starts by beating Dartmouth, 84-83.

The first half saw the Crusaders come out shooting and twice burst ahead for nine point leads. Gene Doyle found the range and was able to score 15 points. The Purple appeared to be just on the brink of breaking the game open several times when Dartmouth's 6-1 forward James Brown would gun key buckets.

Brown's hot hand garnered him 16 first half points and kept the visitors in the ballgame. Holy Cross experienced once again what is now becoming a regular phenomenon, namely losing the ball, on 15 turnovers, to only five for Dartmouth in the first half.

James Brown's shooting and the Crusader turnovers left the score tied 44-44 at the intermission.

Grentz Controls

The second half was Bruce Grentz's. Time after time the native of Havertown, Pa. was called upon to contribute scoring (LaSalle Cont. on p. 11)



Junior Bruce Grentz scores one of his many clutch baskets Tuesday, despite defensive effort of Dartmouth's Bill Raynor. The hustling guard was a one man offense in the final four minutes, scoring 11 of the Purple's last 13 points.

Purple Pennings

By Jim Clarkin
Sports Editor

If you are still wondering about the future of Holy Cross athletics, you can stop.

The Purple's future largely hinges on a decision to be made in June, when the presidents of the eight Yankee Conference schools will meet to vote on a resolution calling for the offering of athletic scholarships strictly on the basis of the individual student-athlete's financial need.

If the present grant-in-aid policy is scrapped and the need approach correspondingly adopted, then disaster will most likely befall the Crusader sports program. HC's only consolation will be that it probably made the right moral decision. It is a fairly well known fact that Fr. Brooks is an ardent supporter of the need scholarship, and will vote for its adoption as Yankee Conference policy.

The chances that the Yankee Conference will turn to need scholarships are good, despite the recent balking by some of the larger members, and rumors of maneuverings that may cause the conference to disintegrate. Look at it this way: Fr. Brooks and BU President John Silber have been vocal in their support of need scholarships. And furthermore, since the question of need scholarships must have arisen when HC and BU were interviewed for Yankee membership, and since both schools were accepted into the conference, then it is logical to assume that the majority of the members favor the need basis, the only question being when. When you think about it, why admit two schools who will vote against you on such a vital issue as the need scholarship?

And while we're on the subject of Holy Cross entering the Yankee Conference it seems clearer all the time that one of the main motives for such a move was the fact that the conference was seriously considering the switch to need. So HC officials needn't be surprised at the new turn of events; the hope here is that the college knows what it is getting itself into athletically.

How all this will affect HC depends to a large degree on what happens with the rest of the NCAA. The view held by some is that eventually, (within five years probably), the NCAA will split - with a few dozen or so big state universities and athletically "big time" schools maintaining grant-in-aid scholarships while the remaining 90 per cent or so will switch to the scholarship based on need.

Between the time when the Yankee Conference goes on need and the time when most of America's colleges follow suit, Holy Cross' ability to compete outside of the conference will be severely impaired. HC will encounter all the problems it now faces plus one additional insurmountable problem - the need scholarship. It's simple economics. Would you pay to play for the Cross or accept a full ride elsewhere?

Over the long run, when many of the other universities change over to need (not when their consciences bother them, but when their money gives out), then Holy Cross will only have to overcome these recruiting problems: an educational experience which some athletic officials feel is not up to par with the Ivies, inferior facilities as compared to most of our opponents, and a smaller enrollment which may decrease by as much as a half with the arrival of females (thereby destroying our competitiveness in minor sports). These last two problems will be with us both in the short run and the long run, both before most of this nation's colleges turn to the need scholarship, and afterwards.

In the years before the other colleges follow the Yankee lead, Holy Cross will need perennial miracles to attract the same type of players we now enjoy. HC will surely be embarrassed unless it deemphasizes and plays a weaker schedule in all sports. Within the conference, the Cross will still be hurting. With the way the need basis works, HC will be doling out more money than its sister members. Say student-athlete X has such and such a need, say his parents can contribute only \$400 towards his education. If he enrolls at UMass, then that school, which has a total bill of \$1,000, must give him a scholarship of \$600. If the same student-athlete were to enroll at HC, then we would have to fork over say \$3,600 to cover his expenses. These are ballpark figures, true, but the problem is real.

Holy Cross will surely suffer until most everyone utilizes the need basis, and when they all do, then let's hope that this college will have improved its sports facilities and quality of education so as to be in a more advantageous position to compete in that most important collegiate athletic race - the race for recruits.

CRUSADER SPORTS

Icemen melt on the road, "breaks" prove too much

By Dan Shaughnessy

That old philosopher who once said "if anything can go wrong, it will," must have gone through an experience similar to that which the Holy Cross hockey team has endured this season. Most recently, this ill-fated club from Mt. St. James dropped decisions to Colby, Wesleyan, and Salem State, as their seasonal slate plunged to 3-15.

It was Wednesday of last week that the Crusaders traveled up to Maine to meet Colby College. No one had to be told that an obvious mis-match was in the making. The Saders were out-everythinged, and bowed 12-1.

The HC goal was scored by Mike LaVigne at 10:12 of the first period. Assists went to Rick Callahan and Mark Bolduc. The Cross trailed 2-1 at that point, but it was all Colby thereafter. The hosts scored four times in each stanza for leads of 4-1, 8-1, and 12-1 at the stops.

Bob Haran had 28 saves, and Kirk McBride nine for HC. Coach Kane's men managed 25 shots on net against this top notch Division II team.

Wesleyan, 6-2

On Saturday afternoon the Crusaders bussed to Wesleyan, and after waiting an hour and a half for the referees to show, the game commenced.

McBride was in goal for HC, and he turned in a shutout performance in the initial period. However, the Saders couldn't muster an attack themselves, and the first stanza ended at 0-0.

Wesleyan permeated the

stubborn Holy Cross defense twice in the second period. The opening minute of the third frame saw HC pull to within one as Rich Pelletier set up Nick Bourke for a score. Assistant coach Bob Skinner described what transpired from that point:

"Then the defense broke down, and they (Wesleyan) got a breakaway goal. One minute later, we put them on the power-play; they score again, and we're out of the ballgame (4-1)."

Holy Cross answered once before the final horn. Rich Pelletier scored with help from Tom Carey. In the meantime the boys from Connecticut tacked on two more goals to come away with a 6-2 victory.

Depleted Squad

The Crusaders continued on their "road trip" on Monday evening when they ventured to Lynn to meet heavily favored Salem State College. Capt. Tom Carey was out with the flu, Ted Macklin remained sidelined with a broken arm, Mike LaVigne and Steve Daly had broken noses, and Coach Kane was unable to attend the game. The situation was bleak.

Holy Cross refused to play dead. The Crusaders skated Salem to a 1-1 tie during the first period and had 10 shots to Salem's 12. Nick Bourke continued his fine play of late. He notched the HC goal at 9:30 of the frame and was assisted by Joe Carey, and Jacques Hebert. Kirk McBride was outstanding in goal.

The second stanza saw the Saders skate Salem State to a

standoff again, for half of the period, that is. It was midway through this period that the perseverance of the hosts paid off. Salem tallied three scores in a span of about six minutes to turn the game around. Penalties hurt HC in this frame, in which they were outshot 24-8.

During the final third coach Skinner gave McBride a well deserved rest. The freshman goalie had been brilliant during his stint which included 43 saves. Bob Haran finished out the game in net and added nine saves. Meanwhile Salem tacked on three goals during this penalty-infested final frame.

LaVigne Scores

Mike LaVigne rounded out the scoring for the evening at 16:40 with an unassisted goal. But, despite this good team effort, HC bowed 7-2.

The Crusaders meet Boston State tomorrow night at the Worcester Arena. The season concludes at home, against Babson on Tuesday night.

Many players and fans are undoubtedly looking forward to the conclusion of this catastrophic season. However, all is not lost. Coach Skinner was asked if HC could declare a win by forfeit vs. Wesleyan due to the "unofficial" referees.

"Sure, we could have, but we went there to play hockey, not to take any forfeits. We may have lost a few hockey games, but we haven't lost our class."

Well put.